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Officers Tell of Vafangow Fight

Japanese Artillery Outnumbered the Russians Two Guns to One.

News From Port Arthur Describes Russians as Well Fed and Hopeful.

Liaoyang, June 18.—Officers returning from Vafangow gave the following details to those already given regarding the battle of June 15th. The Japanese had one hundred guns to the Russians' sixty, and fired fully 1,500 shots as against 800 by the Russians. The first battery of the second brigade suffered most, only one officer escaping. The Japanese artillery, the officers say, covered the advance of a mass of infantry against the Russian centre, regardless of the red cross flag, which was lying at the railway station, where the Russian wounded were being attended to; many of the wounded sustained further injuries. The Russian fighting line, when it retired from the station at Gantzelin, burned the stores in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The officers further charge that the Japanese fired upon a departing hospital train. They estimate the losses in the fighting of June 15th at 55 officers and 1,700 men. The Chinese report that the Japanese lost 3,000 men.

Red Cross trains, filled with wounded from the south, are passing through Liaoyang. The proportion of wounded officers testified to by the Japanese, most all the officers of one regiment were killed or wounded. Military activity on a grand scale is apparent at Mukden. A high authority confirms the announcement that General Kuropatkin is assuming the offensive.

According to trustworthy news from Port Arthur, there had not been a fresh attack by land or sea up to June 14, though the Japanese had made a fourth unsuccessful attempt to block the entrance to the harbor, using four fire-ships, two of which were immediately sunk by shots from the batteries and the other two withdrawn. The Japanese, according to these advices, is intact and the spirits of the garrison and volunteers are excellent. The soldiers are eager to fight and are confident of the impossibility of the Japanese capturing Port Arthur. Most of the inhabitants have enlisted in the volunteers and 600 women have offered their services. Perfect order is maintained and trade and industry carried on as usual. Provisions are plentiful, there being sufficient supplies to last six months at full rations, and a year at reduced rations. An enormous number of cattle have been brought into Port Arthur a few days before the investment was completed and meat now costs about thirty cents a pound. Beer is sold at thirteen cents a bottle and champagne at four dollars a bottle. Japanese outposts are eighteen miles from Port Arthur, beyond the station at Intehene, two miles from the Russian outposts. Skirmishes between the Russian and Japanese officers believe the fortress to be impregnable.

General Kuropatkin's headquarters in the field, via Huan, June 18.—General Kuropatkin is assembling forces at Hanchuan. A great battle is expected within a month.

The Russians again, in the attempt to relieve Port Arthur, were permitted to select their own battle ground, and again greatly misjudged the Japanese and the disposition of their forces and were out-generaled.

HUGE TOTAL OF VAFANGOW LOSSES

Seven Thousand Casualties Are Admitted By the Russian Authorities.

Liaoyang, June 18.—The retirement of the Russians before a superior force from Vafangow and the advance of the Japanese east and northeastward makes imminent a still more important engagement in the southern region. The Japanese have now arrived at a point where the forces are more equal and where they cannot fight on more even terms. The loss of 7,000 men by the Russian division at Vafangow shows the courage and ability of the officers and troops to retain their position under a percentage of loss almost unprecedented. The Japanese attack on Port Arthur has been delayed. The overcrowded hospital trains are inspected by General Kuropatkin and Grand Duke Boris.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CHILDREN.

Soothing medicines, opiates and strong drugs should never be given to little children, any doctor will tell you this. Baby's Own Tablets should be used because they cannot harm the smallest, weakest infant. These tablets instantly relieve and promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles, break up colds, prevent croup, destroy worms and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. Thousands of mothers say they are the best medicine in the world; one of these, Mrs. R. Sculland, Calabogie, Ont., writes: "I have tried many remedies for my baby's colic, but Baby's Own Tablets is the best I have ever used. I have been giving them occasionally to my child since he was six months old. They have always kept him well, and he is a big, healthy baby." An medicine dealers sell these tablets or you can get them sent paid at 25 cents a box by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

POMMERY

The Standard For All That Is Best in Champagne.

Local News.

Held in Vancouver.—The Grand Post of the British Columbia Exhibition will be held in Vancouver on July 25th next, and not in Victoria, as previously stated.

Infant's Death.—Mr. and Mrs. John Gregg, of Piquet street, mourn the loss by death of their infant daughter, aged seven weeks.

Full Court.—The cases set down for hearing in the Full court on Monday morning are Barrett vs. Elliott and two appeals in the case of Young vs. the Kootenay Shingle Company.

Got Three Months.—In the police court yesterday a man named Wood was sentenced to three months hard labor for attempting to sell liquor to Indians on a sealing schooner and for assaulting Constable Wood, who was sent to arrest him. There was an option of a \$500 fine, but no prospect of being paid.

Obituary.—The funeral of the late John Batterbury took place yesterday afternoon from the parlors of W. J. Hanna to the naval cemetery, Esquimalt. Beautiful floral tributes were presented. The Rev. E. Ennor Sharp conducted the service, and the following acted as pall bearers: Messrs. A. J. McLennan, D. Campbell, D. McNeil, E. Kimbrey, J. Morrison and J. Johnson.

Sealer Diana Returns.—Last evening the Victoria Sealing Company's schooner Diana, Captain Whidden, arrived from the Copper Islands with 135 skins. She brought no news of the schooner Triumph, which is thought to have gone across to the islands from the coast. The Diana encountered no severe weather on her trip and had nothing of importance to report.

Cheapest on Record.—This year has been remarkable for two records in fruit business. Oranges were never known to be as cheap on the coast as they have been throughout the season just closed; and now strawberries are selling at a lower price than ever offered in this city. The latter slump in prices is due, it is said, to overplanting and an unusual profligence of the plants this season. They have gone down as low as six cents a pound and central berries at that. The reason for the low-priced oranges was the bad weather all over California in the spring and summer of 1903. The oranges were away below the standard grade and had to be sold at prices that meant loss to the growers.

Sons of England.—Pride of the Island Lodge, No. 131, Sons of England, holds its quarterly meeting next Tuesday evening in the A. O. U. W. hall, and those who are fortunate enough to belong to this branch of this most successful benefit society should take notice that every member is expected

From Our Own Correspondent. Ladysmith, June 18.—Premier McBride has accepted the invitation extended to him by the celebration committee to be in Ladysmith to witness the celebrations on July 1st. An exceptionally fine programme of sports, etc., has been prepared by the energetic committee in charge of the celebration, and no doubt whatever is felt that the event will prove a most brilliant success.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church gave a most enjoyable garden party in the Pavilion grounds last evening. Strawberries and ice cream were served and some splendid selections of music were rendered by Robertson's orchestra.

The date on which the concert in aid of the fire brigade fund is to be held has been fixed for immediately after the July pay day. The best local talent has been secured and vocalists from Victoria and Nanaimo have kindly promised to assist.

The building of the new Roman Catholic church is progressing with great rapidity, and a very short time will see it completed. When finished it will without doubt be the finest place of worship in the city.

Mr. Fred Gaudwick, a well known resident of Ladysmith, died in the Nanaimo hospital after undergoing an operation on Thursday. The deceased man leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

FINNS DEPRECATE THE ASSASSINATION

Bobrikoff's Murder is Likely to Alienate Outside Sympathy For Oppressed.

Helsingfors, June 18.—No disturbances have occurred in any part of Finland as the result of the assassination of Governor-General Bobrikoff, nor do the authorities believe that there is any danger of demonstrations of sympathy in the act of Schaumann. The conservative class of Finns deprecate the deed, because it is calculated to alienate the sympathy of the outside world. It is essential for the Finns to prevent the adoption of harsh measures which they feared would further alienate the Russians and Finns. Although Schaumann left a letter saying that he had no accomplices and that he acted entirely on his own initiative, the authorities firmly believe a plot existed. Several friends of Schaumann have been placed under arrest, but no evidence has been obtained. The assassin has been on his terms with the police for a year.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—General Bobrikoff's tragic and deeply affected Emperor Nicholas, who had the highest personal regard for the Governor-General. It was noticed that His Majesty hurried through two ceremonies yesterday.

It is reported that Lieut-General von Wahl, formerly chief of police of St. Petersburg, will succeed the late General Bobrikoff as governor-general of Finland.

It is said that the Niagara horse-power is 7,000,000, while the Victoria Falls has 30,000,000 horse-power. In Manitoba dogs are raised as sheep are in Australia. A bride's dowry consists of dogs, which are eaten, and their skins turned into rugs.

Green is the favorite color among the railway companies for their locomotives, but some prefer dark blue. One goes in for black, one for crimson lake, and one for yellow.

Chewing fast is said to be a good cure for bleeding at the nose, as it diverts the flow of blood from the head to the salivary glands. One doctor always carries chewing gum for the purpose.

"Hush or wienervorst?" asked the waiter.

"Well," answered the customer, "I believe of the two I'll choose the wurst."—Indianapolis Sun.

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a sure and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, burning, and protruding piles, we have guaranteed a return of the money if it does not cure you. Write to all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto, or Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Victoria Wins The First Game

In Puget Sound League By Ten Runs to Five After an Exciting Game.

Captain Rithet and Blackburn the Star Players For the Home Nine.

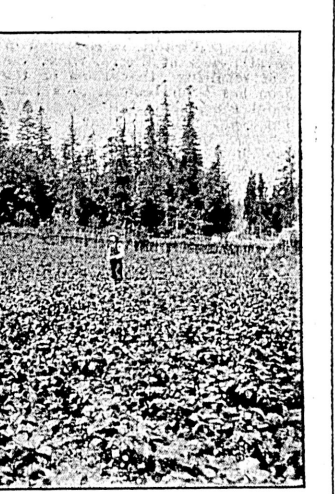
Victoria, 10, Seattle, 5.

The first game in the newly formed Puget Sound League between Victoria and Seattle resulted in a victory for Victoria by 10 runs to 5 at Oak Bay yesterday. The weather was a trifle overcast, and the attendance hardly as good as it should have been. It was an excellent game, the spectators and excitement ran high at times, but expectations in regard to the strength of Manager Newman's aggregation were hardly realized. The visitors were faster than the "Manuel League" or "Rainier" outfits; they did a lot more hitting, but there were a few weak spots in their field. Paddock pitched good ball for them, but he did not get adequate support, although now and again some clever pickups and underhand twirlers were hot ones.

The feature of the game, and which made it interesting for the public, was the number of errors and good plays made. On both sides first base was a weak spot, and both first basemen were hitters. Potts hits pretty nearly everything that comes along, although not always in just the right spot to score. He will be a notable slugger one of these days. Rithet, who batted second for the visitors, made left field and Wheeler at centre field did good work on the losing side.

For Victoria, Blackburn's pitching was a first-class article, and Rithet played a star game. It was the "Cap" who first broke the ice for the local boys, when things were looking a bit queer. Rithet sent the sphere flying past the pitcher's head up to the fence, where it got into hiding, while he ran all the way round to home. He has three good hits to his credit. Moore did not make good at shortstop in the early stages of the game, but later covered himself with glory by some sensational pickups that proved official in arresting the visitors' score.

The Seattle boys got in some fine work in the first innings and scored two runs. Dudley having been struck out, Finnigan got a base on balls, Mayne got there on an error and



A FINE S'RAWBERRY PATCH.

The above gives a good idea of the extent and character of one of the E. & N. Railway, just beyond the Pottery Works, and is the property of Mr. Mayne, who is very proud of his second crop, which he has put in since taking over the property and in at the growth is something phenomenal.

Wheeler made a good hit over to left field, which caused the first two to score. Victoria did not score, although I did get a base on an error of Mayne's. In the second innings Heeney sent a two-bagger past left field, but was not given a chance to get home, and Victoria went out in short order. In the third innings Potts made a rather bad error and Moore made two mistakes at short stop, and things were lively while the visitors scored three runs.

This looked like bad business for Victoria and gloom descended upon the grand stand, while Rithet got very gay. Then the locals went in. Blackburn was put out at first, McConnell caught by throwing, and Rithet went to bat as a forlorn hope. But he made the only home run of the day on a fine hit to the fence and the spirits of local fans rose several degrees.

Seattle did not score in the fourth, two men being struck out and the third put out at first base. Mayne, who was with the stick for Victoria, but he was caught out by Rithet. Goward got in a good swipe, which, however, was touched by second baseman and called an error. He got to the second bag. Schwegers, who pitched the ball up to the sky and was caught by the man behind the plate, and Moore took advantage of an error which let Goward home. Score, 4 to 2.

The visitors were quickly disposed of in the fifth, and the local boys played hard and did business. All nine men batted and Blackburn, who opened the dance did it twice, being struck out the last time. Blackburn, McConnell, Rithet, Burns and Goward scored. Rithet sent a three-bagger to the fence. The fielding broke down some, and it was a fine time for the locals. Score, 7 to 5.

From that innings on Seattle was never in the game, except for a flutter in the seventh, following a nice hit by Mayne, while in the sixth Victoria made three more runs. The score follows:

Seattle, B. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Dudley, 2b. 5 1 0 0 2 1 2
Finnigan, 1b. 4 1 0 7 1 2
Rithet, s. s. 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
Moore, 3b. 3 0 0 0 0 0 0
Wheeler, c. f. 4 0 1 1 0 0 0
Keeney, c. 4 1 1 8 0 0 0
Swann, p. f. 4 0 1 0 0 0 0
Mable, J. C. 4 0 2 0 0 0 0
Paddock, p. 4 0 0 0 3 0 0
Total 38 5 5 21 6 0

Victoria, A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.
McConnell, 1. f. 5 1 1 2 0 1 2
Rithet, 3b. 5 3 3 1 2 1 1
Mayne, c. f. 3 2 0 0 0 0 0
McManus, 2b. 4 0 0 7 1 0 0
Goward, 1. f. 3 3 1 1 0 0 0
Schwegers, 2b. 4 0 2 2 3 1 1
Moore, 3b. 3 0 2 2 0 0 0
Potts, 1b. 4 0 0 10 1 2
Blackburn, p. 3 1 0 2 1 0 0
Total 34 18 5 37 10 9

Score by Innings.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Seattle 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 5
Victoria 0 0 1 1 5 3 0 0 10

Summary.—Bases stolen by: Swann, Paddock, McConnell, Goward, Schwegers and Moore. Sacrifice hits, Mayne, Burns.

Home run, Rithet. Two-base hits, Swann and Schwegers. Struck out by: Paddock 6, by Blackburn 7. Bases on balls off Paddock 4, off Blackburn 1. Hit by pitched ball, 1. Sacrifice bunts. Time of game, 1:35. Umpire, George Smith.

NEW "MARK TWAIN" STORY.

On a certain occasion, when P. T. Barnum was living at one of the large New York hotels, Mrs. Barnum gave an afternoon reception to a number of friends. An editor of one of the Brooklyn papers, and Joel Benton, the author, were among them, while "Mark Twain" who had often visited Mrs. Barnum, merely happened to be at the hotel as a guest. Mr. Benton and one or two friends who left the company temporarily for a chat, discovered Mark playing billiards.

Mr. Benton at once asked him why he did not put in an appearance at the Barnum reception.

"What is Barnum receiving," asked Mark, "animals and poets?"

"Something like that," said Benton. "Why were you not there?"

"Well," drawled the humorist, "because I don't belong to either category."

Sham Fight on Monday Morning

Sixth D. C. O. Regiment Arrives Here This Afternoon 350 Strong.

Gun Practice at the Camp—Band Concert to Be Held This Afternoon.

The chief event of this year's mobilization of the British Columbia and the Canadian C. O. Regiment, will take place tomorrow morning. Two detachments from the garrison probably will take part and the affair promises to be most interesting. The rival columns will be commanded respectively by Lieut.-Colonel Mann and Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, the principal scene of the combat is likely to be somewhere in the vicinity of Colwood. The plans of the campaign are, of course, a secret and must not be published ahead of events. The Fifth Regiment is expected to leave camp before 5 o'clock. The column will march to Esquimalt and be taken to Rod Hill, or thereabouts, by steamer.

The Sixth Regiment, comprising both Vancouver and Victoria companies, is expected to arrive about 350 strong today. Last evening company detachments of 20 men, under Quartermaster Capt. Gaudin-Johnson, Corporal Beck and another company, arrived and got out their tents and equipment. The new Westminster boys' bugle band is expected to arrive on Monday evening to even up things a bit in the city.

The programme arranged for the camp yesterday was not carried out, the only event being the annual practice shoot with the 33-pounders. But this was not done as planned. The steam tug towing the target broke down and had to put back into harbor, and the target used on Friday had drifted away and been wrecked on Trial Island. The shooting commenced just before six and 50 rounds were fired by Nos. 1 and 2 companies at an invisible and imaginary target, whose position was indicated by stakes and the chronometer. The guns were placed on the flat just below the fort, and the imaginary target was in the water 2,000 yards away. It is understood that No. 2 company did slightly better than No. 1.

The Prior and Grezory cup competitions and the tug of war contests were postponed and the weather was too inclement for the band concert last evening.

In the six-inch gun practice on Friday yards, good work was done. Nos. 5 and 6 companies contested with Nos. 5 and 6. Each detail fired 10 rounds and each made ten hits, so that the result will have to be judged on a question of time taken in firing.

Last evening the officers of the Fifth Regiment entertained the officers of the garrison in the mess tent at Macaulay Point, where the sergeants' mess of the Royal Artillery at Work Point entertained the sergeants of the Fifth Regiment. A pleasant evening was spent at both gatherings.

This afternoon, commencing at 3 p.m., the Fifth Regiment band will play at the camp and a cordial invitation is extended to all who like to attend. The programme follows:

- PART I.**
1. Grand March From "Tannhauser" Wagner
2. Overture—"Raymond" Thomas
3. Sacred Aria—"Beyond the Gates of Paradise" King
(Obligato for Cornet, Sergeant W. V. North, Soloist.)
4. Excerpts from Victor Herbert's Comic Opera, "The Sergeant" Arr. Langley
PART II.
5. Sacred Overture—"Herald Angels" Reger
6. (a) Intermezzo—"Katakuma" Smith
(b) War. "Reveries" Creole
7. Selection—"Scotch Songs" Reeves
8. March—"Triumphal" Farrar
"God Save the King"

Stranger—Gimme a brace of deviled crabs.
Waiter—Two Mephistopheles deviled crustaceans!—Judge.

BORN.

BENNET—On Friday, the 17th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Bennett, a daughter.

DIED.

PEARSON—On the 17th inst., at the residence of his wife, Mrs. Pearson, William Pearson, a native of Durham county, England; aged 80 years.

Funeral will take place tomorrow (Sunday) at 1:45 p. m., from the parlors of W. J. Hanna and at 2 o'clock from Christ Church Cathedral. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. DECORATION DAY.

All members of the order are requested to meet at Castle Hall, Sunday, June 19, at 1:30 p. m. Parade to cemetery will start at 2 p. m. sharp, headed by Victoria City Band.

Friends may leave flowers at Castle Hall, Victoria, Dominion, and Queen's Hotels, not later than 1 p. m.

By order of COMMITTEE ON DECORATION.

An Invitation

A hearty invitation is extended to all interested in the mobilization of troops and sham battle, which takes place on Monday, June 20, to Oak Dell Park, Colwood, from which a splendid view can be obtained. This will be a good opportunity for picnic parties, as every convenience by way of fresh spring water, fire-places, electric and play grounds, swings, etc., is provided. To intimate friends from Langford station, E. & N. Railway.

L. O. DEMERS, Proprietor.

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And until further notice we will give FREE with every FIVE DOLLARS (\$5.00) and TEN DOLLARS (\$10.00) Order of Groceries

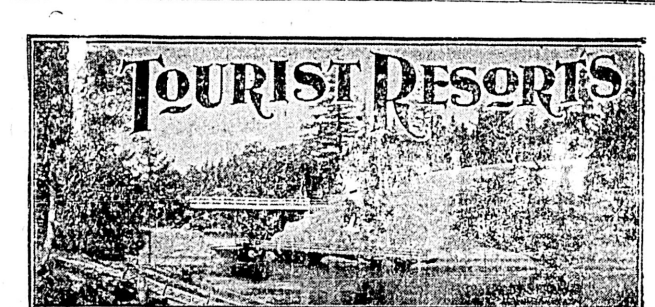
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Stage leaves the Tzouhalem Hotel, Duncan's, E. & Railway, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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Bring your ailing babies and children. One week's treatment in your own homes is sufficient to restore them to perfect health. Remedies from mothers who have used it. Mrs. Herbert, Kent, 218 Yates street, or phone 1834.

A. R. Barrow, A. M. I. C. E., Provincial Land Surveyor, having a sea-going steamboat in a position to undertake soundings, staking and surveying foreshore lands for the above. Fishtrap supplies freighted on scow. Mineral claims and timber limits surveyed on the coast of the Mainland and Vancouver Island. Address: Sidney, B. C.

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City Market

CITY CHURCHES

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.
Services: Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and Ante Communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers: Morning, The Lord Bishop; evening, Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

The music set for the day follows:
Morning:
Voluntary—Elevation.....Battiste
Psalm for 19th morning.....Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum.....Jackson
Benedictus.....Barby
Kyrie.....Godfrey
Gloria.....Godfrey
Hymns.....269; 514; 365
Voluntary—Fantasia, Dr. Swinerton Hoop
Evening:
Voluntary—Spring Song.....Hollis
Processional Hymn.....291
Psalm for 19th evening.....Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat.....Hollis
Nunc Dimittis.....Clare
Antiphon—“Seek Ye the Lord”.....Clare
Antiphon—“Dr. J. V. Roberts”
Hymns.....574; 367
Sevenfold Amen.....Stainer
Te Deum.....281
Voluntary—Postlude.....Hammer

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.
Preachers: Morning, Rev. W. E. Collier; evening, Rev. H. A. Collison.
Organ recital after evening service. Soloist, Mrs. W. E. Green.
Morning:
Psalm.....2nd set
Te Deum.....1st set
Benedictus.....Langdon
Antiphon.....172
Hymn.....178
Kyrie.....Mendelsch
Gloria Tibi.....Tallis
Hymn.....263
Evening:
Pro Hymn.....217
Psalm.....1st set
Magnificat.....Macfarren
Nunc Dimittis.....Folton
Hymns.....247; 195; 2nd time
Vesper.....“Lord Keep Us Safe.”

ST. JAMES.
Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.
Holy Communion at 8 a. m.; Ante-Communion and sermon at 11 a. m.; Evening service at 7 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, B. A. Subject, “A Common Need.” You are cordially invited to all of these services. All seats are free. A hearty welcome awaits you. Come.
Morning:
Psalm.....Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum.....1st setting.....Cathedral Psalter
Benedictus.....Frontbeck
Kyrie.....Toures Peregrinus
Hymns.....178; 539
Organ Voluntary.....

Organ Voluntary.....
Psalm.....Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat.....Barby
Nunc Dimittis.....Frontbeck
Hymns.....283; 242; 24
Vesper Hymn.....Ms.
Organ Voluntary.....

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH.
Holy Eucharist, 8 a. m.; Matins, 10:30 a. m.; Choral Eucharist, 11 a. m.; service, 7 p. m. Preacher, Rev. W. W. Bolton.
Hymns.....197; 313; 324
Evening.....
Vesper.....Prelude in E.....Salome
Hymns.....274; 233; 28
Postlude—“Festal March”.....Scotts Clarke
Preacher, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.
Morning and evening prayer at 11 and 7 p. m. with sermons by Rt. Rev. Bishop Colclough and Rev. H. J. Wood, respectively. On Friday afternoon the Bishop's Bible Class at his residence, and at 7:45 p. m. a short service with an address in the church of the Church.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN LUTHERIAN.
Mouris St.
Services at 10:30 a. m.; Holy Communion at 11:30 a. m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Dr. Campbell, the pastor, will conduct both morning and evening services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. In the evening the service will be almost entirely musical. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m. Junior Christian Endeavor Society at 3 p. m.

Musical selections follow:
Morning:
Hymns.....380; 538; 402
Psalm.....“Cast Thy Burden on the Lord”
Antiphon—“O, Praise the Lord”
Brady.
Evening (Song Service)
Lords Prayer.....72
Psalm—“I Waited Patiently”.....72
Antiphon—“I Waited Patiently”.....72
Soprano and bass duet, Miss Wilson and Mr. R. Macdonald; bass solo, Mr. R. Macdonald.
Hymn—“Consoling the Lilies”.....534
Solo—“Consoling the Lilies”.....Topfitt
Mrs. Wm. Gregson.
Hymn.....155
Solo—“My God and Father While I Stray”
Marston.....Mr. Herbert Taylor
Antiphon—“O, Praise the Lord”.....Dunt
Alto solo, Miss Howell.
Hymn.....488
Duet—“Saviour, Like a Shepherd” Geo. B. Nevill.....Messrs. G. H. Redman and Mr. J. G. Brown.
Hymn.....175
ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.
Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The preacher for the day will be Rev. A. Ewing.
The musical portion is as follows:
Morning:
Organ—“Benediction”.....Dr. Lewis
Psalm.....46
Antiphon—“Thou Crownest the Year”.....Slipper
Hymns.....399; 577; 590
Solo—“The Chorister”.....Sullivan
Miss Becker.
Organ—Postlude in D.....Spinney
Evening:
Organ—Postlude in D.....Rossini
Psalm.....97
Antiphon—“Thanks be to God”.....Clare
Soprano solo, Miss Delphi. Smith
Hymns.....438; 210; 107
Solo—“Forever With the Lord”.....Gounod
Mr. Christopher.
Organ—Vesper March.....Bonheur

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.
Morning services at 11 a. m. Rev. A. A. McLeod, missionary of the Liqueurs, will speak in relation to his work in India. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Evening service at 7 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, B. A. Subject, “A Common Need.” You are cordially invited to all of these services. All seats are free. A hearty welcome awaits you. Come.
Pastor, Rev. J. P. McVehert, M. A. At 11 a. m. Rev. P. H. McEwen will preach. At 7 p. m. the pastor, Believers Baptism at the evening service. Sunday School and Bible Class, 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.
CENTENNIAL METHODIST.
Rev. J. P. Westman, the pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, “A Call to Faith”; evening subject, “Can I Know the Future and the Effects of My Belief.” Suitable music furnished by the choir. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m.
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Divine worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Subject of the morning service, “The Bible's Definition of Faith.” In the evening the subject will be, “The Power of Purpose.” Sunday school and Bible class meet at 2:30 p. m.; Young People's meeting after the evening service. The pastor, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A., will preach at both services. Visitors and strangers are cordially welcomed at any or all of the services.
SPIRITUALISTS.
R. H. Kneeshaw will hold a meeting at 155 Superior street on Sunday evening at 8 p. m. Subject of discussion will be, “Auto-suggestion.” Admission free. All welcome.

Boys' Suits Half Price This Week

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Recital at St.

Ann's Academy

Graduation of Miss A. McQuade and Miss. P. Fleishman.

A Rare Musical Treat Enjoyed By a Large Audience Yesterday.

A rare treat was afforded the friends of Miss McQuade and Miss Fleishman, two graduates of St. Ann's Academy, who gave a musical recital in the large reception hall of the convent, yesterday afternoon. The room was literally crowded with an appreciative audience, whose attention was held by the youthful performers from 2:30 to nearly 5 o'clock.

A very select programme was carried out with rare perfection by the young ladies, who handled with much skill such classical authors as Gounod, Beethoven, Rheinberger, Chopin, and others with an ease and accuracy quite remarkable.

Special features of the programme were written interpretations of the matter stated, which received a little credit on the artistic insight and training of the young ladies, no less than on their literary style. Such a study must necessarily have its effect in the soulful execution of the matter, as the performers, like the matter before his canvas, brings out more accurately according to the mental picture presented. Miss Fleishman and Miss McQuade also rendered pleasing original selections, and in a charming manner, a fact which, while being a departure from the ordinary recital form, must tend to the general musical development of the pupil in view of the complete success of the afternoon's programme. It was a matter of surprise to some of the inquiring friends that the young ladies graduated and accomplished almost as much with other school studies in the higher or academic department of the institution, Miss Fleishman being a senior pupil and Miss McQuade an undergraduate.

The violin solos by Mr. Fawcett were executed with exceptional perfection, while the vocal and choral selections, the former under Mrs. Moresby's successful direction, and the latter, Miss Stone's, were indeed a rare treat.

Diplomas and gold medals were presented to the two graduates, after which Mr. A. E. McPhillips addressed them in a few extremely well chosen and pleasant words. The speaker laid stress on the fact of having in our very centre an institution capable of bringing young ladies to so high a study of music, and the fact of Victoria's appreciation was evidenced in the numerous and select audience present. Defining music as the harmony of sounds, he incidentally pointed out the perfect harmony in nature, the sphere, and the earth, and the should be the feature of social life, that with the broad basic principles of Christian faith and high culture, such harmony should be the result.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. L. G. McQuade, parents of Miss McQuade, one of the graduates, Mr. and Mrs. Langberg, who received the diploma of Miss Fleishman of Vancouver, the other graduate; also Hon. Judge Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. J. D. Heineken, Miss Heineken, Mrs. McQuade, Mrs. McQuade, Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Hisecks, Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. Harrison, Misses Genta, Decker, and many other well known persons, as well as a host of former pupils of the institution. The following is the programme rendered:

- Selection, Op. 6.....Brahms
- (Two pianos)
- Misses McQuade and Fleishman.
- Vocal solo—“Thou art Like a Flower”.....Miss W. Buckett.
- Sonata, Op. 13.....Beethoven
- Miss Fleishman.
- Sonata, Op. 10.....Beethoven
- Miss McQuade.
- (Learned without aid of teacher)
- “The Message”.....Proctor
- Miss Dowling.
- Senior Education Class.
- Vocal solo—“Ave Maria”.....Millard
- Miss C. Brown.
- “Saltarelle”.....Papini
- Violin Solo.
- Piano, Miss McQuade.
- “Butterfly”.....Grieg
- Miss Fleishman.
- (Learned without aid of teacher)
- Finale in C Minor.....Beethoven
- Miss McQuade.
- “Long Ago”.....Miss Aileen Mulcahy.
- Junior Education Class.
- “The Chase”.....Rheinberger
- (Two pianos)
- Miss Fleishman and McQuade.
- Interpretation of Schumann's “Carnival Pranks of Vienna.”
- Written by Miss A. McQuade.
- Same on Piano.
- “Cavatina”.....Ruff
- Violin Solo.
- Piano, Miss McQuade.
- Interpretation of Chopin's “Fantaisie Impromptu”
- Written by Miss Fleishman.
- Same on Piano.
- Vocal solo—“Winter Lullaby”.....De Koven
- Miss Carmody.
- Valse Caprice.....Chaminade
- Miss McQuade.
- Impromptu, Op. 12.....Schubert
- Miss Fleishman.
- “Ruthie's Prayer”.....Miss Ethel Dever.
- Junior Education Class.
- “Kulwink”.....Wienieski
- Violin Solo.
- Piano, Miss McQuade.
- “Gigue”.....Chaminade
- Miss McQuade.
- “Toccata”.....Chaminade
- Miss Fleishman.
- Original Selection—“Reverie”.....Composed by Miss McQuade.
- Original Selection—“Aria”.....Composed by Miss Fleishman.
- “The Bells of Notre Dame”.....Stoddart
- Miss Lombard.

EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT.
Angela College of Music Students' Recital Friday Evening.

A large audience was present at Angela College of Music, Bartlett avenue, on Friday evening last, by invitation of the pupils, to listen to a recital of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with readings by Miss S. S. Simpson, the principal of the education and physical culture department of the college.

The entertainment provided would have done credit to something of a more pretentious character than a student's recital, and principals and pupils alike are to be heartily congratulated on the result of their efforts. Such excellence could only have been attained by the most capable and painstaking tuition, coupled with earnest and persevering work on the part of the pupils.

All did well, and some exceedingly so, the songs rendered by Miss Winifred Buckett and Miss Katie King (pupils of Mrs. M. A. Moresby) being particularly enjoyable, and exhibiting on the part of these talented young ladies capabilities that, with further tuition and steady practice, should render them decided acquisitions to Victoria's talented circles. Miss Buckett, however, would do well to guard against over-confidence, a falling which will doubtless correct itself as experience is gained.

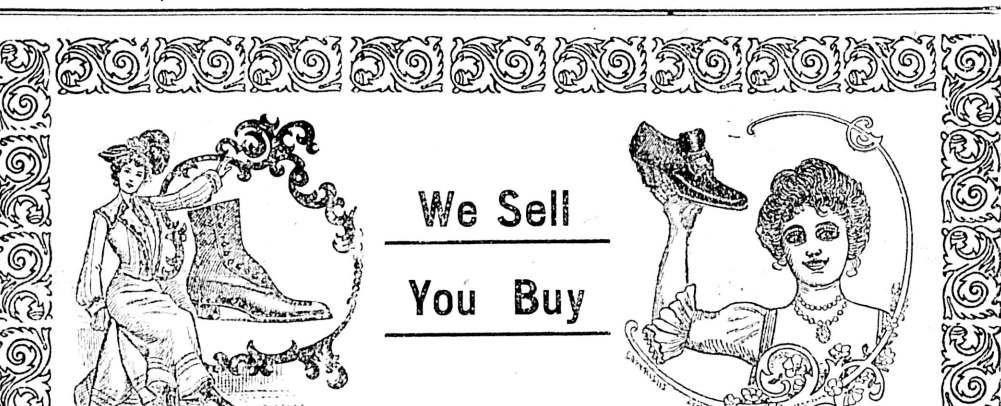
The instrumental department the pianoforte playing of Miss Vivien Blackwood was such as must indeed have gratified Mrs. H. W. Walsh-Whitely, her teacher. It was remarkable in one so young, and truly excellent. The audience would gladly have listened to more of it. The pianoforte solos of Miss Edna Lang and Miss Noel Moresby, Miss Grace Lang and Miss

Emilee Erskine were also well rendered, and gave evidence of the same careful training. Miss Fairall and Miss Russell (the latter on the teaching staff) contributed delightful numbers of a high order; Miss S. Stone was heard in a couple of readings, which were most effectively given and greatly appreciated, and Miss Winifred Whittle, a clever young vocalist of 10, sang a “Fairy Cradle Song” very nicely. Master Albert Rausch was unfortunately not able to give the vocal number set down for him, his presence being required in the repeat performance of the “Hunts of Penzance.” Mrs. H. Walsh-Whittle played all accompaniments with her well known taste and skill.

Hungry Hawkins—Do yer mean to say yer got a square meal out o' dat sour woman?
Diplomatic Mike—Sure!
Hungry Hawkins—Well, yer a wonder. How'd yer do it?
Diplomatic Mike—When she opened the door I saw “Is yer mother at home, miss?”
—Philadelphia Press.



The “Floradorr” Girl Accused of Killing Caesar Young.



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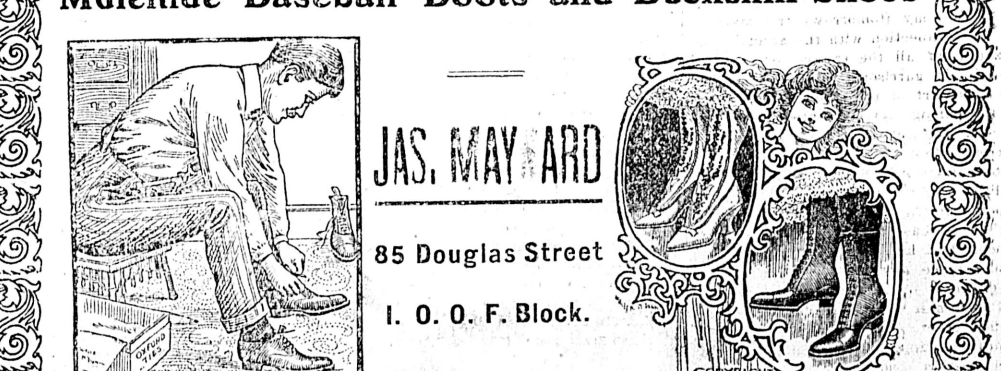
In all the Best Styles for Men, Women, Children and Babies. Our Stock is so large and varied that there can be no trouble about getting a Good Fit.

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FRASER RIVER DYKED LANDS.

Yesterday's Colonist contained a very interesting interview with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in connection with the dykes and dyked lands of the Westminster District. The Premier and Hon. Mr. Green made an official visit there, and the statement published was the result of their impressions. We say "their" impressions, because the Premier confirmed what was said by his colleague.

The Chief Commissioner very properly attaches a good deal of importance to the dyking question as between the settlers and the government. He states that the main complaint from the settlers' point of view seems to be that "the dykes in most cases cost very much more than the original estimates, and the inefficiency of the drainage system."

On this point the Chief Commissioner announces: "I purpose going into the question fully between now and the next sitting of the House, with the object of bringing in a bill that will settle this matter once for all."

We do not know how far the proposed bill will extend; but there is a point of view wider than and equally as important as that of the settlers. It must not be forgotten that up to date the province as a whole has assumed the whole of the liability in connection with these dyking works—principal and interest. When the work at present authorized, or which the Government has authority to undertake is completed the total liabilities will amount to over \$1,000,000. When we consider that the total area affected by these various schemes does not exceed 63,000 acres, it is a very large liability to assume, constituting about one-twelfth of our net debt. The 63,000 acres, moreover, includes about 20,000 acres of Sumas, which though not dyked, issued debentures for a considerable amount, the proceeds of which were practically wasted. There are, therefore, about 43,000 acres dyked, against which there stands over \$23 per acre for principal alone. The greater part of it is still in its virgin condition, and non-productive. This is serious enough in itself; but the lands so reclaimed were supposed to pay an annual impost per acre on account of interest and sinking fund. So far only about \$3,500 in all has been paid; and there are arrearages to the extent of \$227,000. A more total failure of a well-intentioned scheme was never known. There is no disguising the fact that the promoters of these dyking schemes in the first instance had in view the increased value to their lands which adequate protection from water would afford, and hoped to sell them at very high figures. The province was assuming the risk and the liability and they were to reap the benefit. It is easy to see now why from their point of view it was not a success and the land still remains unsold.

It is obvious that the land itself in its present condition can never repay the indebtedness against it. Legally it should revert to the Government; but a government above all others must be considerate as well as just. What in our opinion should be done, is, by commission or otherwise, to determine the settlers' equity in the land over and above what they occupy and can fairly use, take over the balance, assess its value so as to include at least two-thirds of the indebtedness against it, carry out the necessary drainage work within the dykes, is protected—has a special "dumping clause" in its favor. Our lumber, which is not protected in practically its only available market and is debilitated by high duties from seeking a market in the United States, is subjected to the additional handicap of being excluded from the special favors extended to all already protected industries. Here was an opportunity for the Minister of Finance, even if prevented by the strenuous opposition of Mr. Sifton from equalizing the duties in the interests of British Columbia, to have applied his "dumping clause" without doing violence to other interests. Surely, if the principle is a right and a just one—and we are assured by every Liberal newspaper in Canada that it is not only right and just but the very inspiration of genius—its application should be uniform. In view of such a situation one cannot but wonder what our representatives at Ottawa are doing that they should permit the opportunity to pass without, at least, entering a vigorous protest and demanding that justice should be done. Politically, there are two reasons for the grievances of our lumbermen being overlooked in this fashion. One is Mr. Sifton's influence in the Cabinet; the other is that the conditions which affect the lumber industry in British Columbia do not affect the lumbermen in Eastern Canada. This Province, with its small representation in the House of Commons and practically no voice in the Executive Council, does not count.

A WORD TO EMPLOYERS.

On Monday (tomorrow) the manoeuvres in connection with the annual mobilization of all the troops forming the Esquimalt garrison will take place. This is part of the general programme of preparing our volunteers to take part in the defence of the Empire. A correspondent on Thursday last pointed out that every member of the local militia was required under penalty to report, unless he could furnish a doctor's certificate to account for his absence; and he hoped that no employer would place any obstacles in the way of members in their employment taking part without their pay being docked or suffering other inconvenience. We are happy to support our correspondent in this position, and we trust no one will refuse to comply cheerfully. Defence of the Empire is a self-imposed burden; and it is a necessary one. In case of war, and war is ever uncertain, it is not the employer, who, as a rule, does the fighting, but the young men of the

country. The employer is the property owner, whose interests, in that contingency, must suffer most. There are cases, of course, in which it is very inconvenient to spare an employee, but he is a mighty man, as well as a very short-sighted, man who can and will not sacrifice one day's work in the year for his country's defence and his own protection.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

An important transfer of land has taken place in the New Westminster District. The Government has exchanged 1,000 acres of Crown land, situated to the north of Burnaby Lake, for 1,000 acres near New Westminster Junction, fronting on the Coquitlam and Fraser Rivers. The latter has been secured for the purpose of establishing a farm colony in connection with the asylum, and was decided upon as the result of frequent and strong recommendations from Dr. Manchester, medical superintendent.

Dr. Manchester reported that as a result of his investigation he found the place peculiarly adapted to the purposes required by him. It is conveniently located, being only seven miles distant; it is easily reached by road, water or railway, and has a suitable variety of land for the purposes in view; it is all in one block and well watered, and moreover, the pipe line of the New Westminster water works system runs through it, which could be made use of if desired; that although some of the land is swampy and would require draining, the greater portion of it is very good.

Mr. C. G. Major, of New Westminster, under instructions from the Government, made an examination of the two properties, and reported upon the relative values as a favorable exchange for the Government; and Dr. Manchester advised that the Coquitlam tract of land as the most suitable for the colony proposed that could be found, and strongly recommended it being secured. As a consequence the transfer was approved by Order-in-Council and the Department of Lands and Works was empowered to effect the exchange.

The establishment of a farm colony in connection with the asylum is quite a new departure in the policy of that institution, and if properly carried into effect and the colony well managed, as we have no doubt will be the case, exceedingly good results should follow. The experiment will be followed with keen interest.

LUMBER—A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The lumbermen of British Columbia may not always be right in their contentions; but when they are right we believe in supporting their cause because it is right. Their grievance about the unfairness of the one-sided tariff arrangements as between Canada and the United States, is without any question well founded. While they have a right at any time to complain about the tariff inequalities, the particular burden of their complaint is the effect of the tariff under conditions at the present time, which are perhaps unusual. When the demand for lumber and shingles is active on both sides of the line, tariffs make but little difference. For some time past, however, there has been an over production both north and south of the line. The present inequalities in tariffs, therefore, place our lumbermen at a great disadvantage with their Pacific coast competitors. The latter have free access to our Northwest markets, while our people are debarré by high tariff from competing in theirs. With a surplus of lumber on hand the Puget Sound mills are "dumping" it in the Canadian Northwest, practically the only available outlet British Columbia mills have for their product.

The most natural thing to occur to one's mind in connection with Hon. Mr. Fielding's "ingenious device" for protection against "dumping," in connection with the recent tariff changes outlined in his Budget, is that he would have taken advantage of the opportunity to redress the grievances of our lumbermen just in that way. Although there was nothing in the announcements made from Ottawa that rough lumber was included, yet we considered it scarcely possible, considering the injustice inflicted by the present arrangement, that it could have been overlooked entirely. As the result of a query, however, the following despatch was received from the Colonist's Ottawa correspondent:

"Dumping clause does not apply to free goods, consequently rough lumber, which is free, is not affected. The clause, however, will apply to dressed lumber and all manufactured articles of lumber."

Here we have an anomalous and almost inconceivable state of affairs presented. Every industry already protected—and every other industry in Canada, except lumber, is protected—has a special "dumping clause" in its favor. Our lumber, which is not protected in practically its only available market and is debilitated by high duties from seeking a market in the United States, is subjected to the additional handicap of being excluded from the special favors extended to all already protected industries. Here was an opportunity for the Minister of Finance, even if prevented by the strenuous opposition of Mr. Sifton from equalizing the duties in the interests of British Columbia, to have applied his "dumping clause" without doing violence to other interests. Surely, if the principle is a right and a just one—and we are assured by every Liberal newspaper in Canada that it is not only right and just but the very inspiration of genius—its application should be uniform. In view of such a situation one cannot but wonder what our representatives at Ottawa are doing that they should permit the opportunity to pass without, at least, entering a vigorous protest and demanding that justice should be done. Politically, there are two reasons for the grievances of our lumbermen being overlooked in this fashion. One is Mr. Sifton's influence in the Cabinet; the other is that the conditions which affect the lumber industry in British Columbia do not affect the lumbermen in Eastern Canada. This Province, with its small representation in the House of Commons and practically no voice in the Executive Council, does not count.

Talking about "official etiquette" and Lord Dunsford the Montreal Herald (Liberal) asks: "Have two years at Ottawa corrupted his good manners." If we had not a very large measure of confidence in Lord Dunsford's powers of resistance we should be inclined to

IT'S YOUR LIVER AND STOMACH

If the morning finds you crotchety; inclined to quarrel with your best friend; dull pains in your head; nasty taste in your mouth and with a furred tongue; all these are signs of your liver and stomach out of order. Take Shotbolt's Antibilious Pills—two at bedtime—and the result will surprise you. Little indulgences at the table producing a disorder of both Liver and Stomach are promptly corrected by the pills (which are small and easy to take), and life is made brighter in consequence. 25 cents a box.

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accept the Herald's supposition as correct—in view of the nature of his official environment.

Liberals have at last learned the lesson taught by their Conservative brethren about the folly of making Canada a dumping ground for the surplus manufactures of the United States, but are taking credit for an original discovery.

The Liberal-Conservatives are actively organizing throughout the Yukon territory in anticipation of an early Dominion election campaign.

It is denied that Sir Wilfrid Laurier used the word "foreigner" in referring to Lord Dunsford in the House of Commons. The Montreal Herald, Mr. Fisher's personal organ, reports his exact words: "He is a foreigner—no, he is not a foreigner, but he is a stranger."

Hon. Mr. Fisher disclaims any attempt at political interference with Lord Dunsford's organization of a cavalry corps in the Eastern Townships, but at the same time strongly objected to his recommendation of Conservatives to positions of command. Mr. Fisher is an expert in making fine distinctions.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

June 20, 1859.

STEAMER "FORWARD."

Esquimalt Harbor, June 18, 1859.

Editor Colonist—Sir: An accident of a very distressing character having this day occurred on board the steamer "Forward" at about 12 miles from the shore, the third officer, Mr. Henry Lock, the captain's son, and the captain's servant, William Gray, have been seriously, if not fatally, injured. We desire to lay before you a correct statement of the circumstances.

In order to procure the charge of powder necessary for firing the gun on entering the harbor, Mr. Lock and William Gray had occasion to go to the magazine situated in the "run" in the after part of the vessel, and immediately afterwards a severe explosion occurred; but as the parties were not in the magazine, they were not injured, and they are incapable of giving any explanation, we cannot determine the immediate cause of the accident.

The ship was proceeding to a serious injury, the damage done being confined to the loss of a portion of the saloon table and skylight.

While confiding with Capt. Lock on this severe affliction, we beg at the same time to be unanimous in testifying to his manly and officer-like bearing upon the occasion. Signed: C. W. J. Pritchard and wife, Henry Manly, A. Leclerc, James Dupuy, James D. Potter, late U. S. N. S. A. E. Hammond King, Joseph Bacon.

We take pleasure in acknowledging an invitation to attend a ball on Thursday, to be given by the First Hebrew Benevolent Society in aid of its funds.

Governor Douglas and Moody made a trip down the north entrance to Fraser's river and discovered a fine tract of prairie land, lying between it and Burrard's Inlet.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BOOYS WILL BE BOOYS.

Sir—Could you or any of your numerous readers inform a long-suffering nautical gentleman when the time comes that he can admit from their positions are to be replaced. I will mention a few that have been gone for months—Spar booms on Kelp Bar; Battens on the Esquimalt; and on Governor Rock; buoy on Benmore Rock. If these booms are not to be replaced, why not scratch the notices from the British Columbia pilot and charts?

SHIPMASTER.

Vancouver, June 17, 1904.

THE POSTAL LAWS.

Sir—A letter just received may be of interest to you. I have been secretary of the Society of Authors (England); Sir John A. Cooper, treasurer of the Canadian Society of Authors, myself and others have been working for some time to obtain such alterations in the postal charges upon English magazines as will enable them to compete successfully against American magazines. We have had this matter laid before the Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and recently before Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, the present secretary for the colonies. I believe that Mr. Sargent of Vancouver took some considerable trouble a year or two ago in the same direction.

Mr. Thring, the secretary of the Society of Authors (England), writes me (May 16), "I am publishing another article on the Canadian Postal Question, which is instructive and suggestive. Mr. Bell, Cooper, of the Canadian Society of Authors, writes me that he has just heard from Sir Gilbert Parker, noting that the postage on magazines will probably be reduced, but not upon newspapers. It seems to me, too important to the Empire, that the people of it should be educated by the magazines and newspapers, rather than by the very belated publications of a rival and sometimes hostile neighbor, that I think some of your space and valuable influence might be devoted to pushing objects for which we have been working."

CLIVE PHILLIPS-WOLLEY.

Vice-President, Society of Authors. Pier Island, June 14, 1904.

NOT A QUESTION OF PLUCK.

Sir—I note the letters from Mr. St. Clair and "Vancouver" re sea bathing, and also the common sense suggestion of Mr. Bell. As a holder of years of experience, having been practically brought up in the water; bathing in the sea in the Old Irish winter and summer alike, I must still own up to being one of those referred

Are You Run Down?

Blue Ribbon Malt Extract

Is a concentrated essence of Malt and Hops; a great tonic and health restorer.

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to by Mr. St. Clair as not having pluck enough to try it here. We have a natural inheritance in the beautiful beaches at Oak Bay which, if the small piece of water between Mary Todd Island were filled in, would cut off the tide flow round the bay and make a bathing place equal to that found anywhere, but there seems to be no appreciation of what we have, for while we find at English Bay every accommodation for pleasure seekers, at our beach, which is far away, there is not so much as a seat to sit on or a tap to get a drink for the children. Truly a prophet hath no honor in his own country.

But even with the beach, we would still need a properly enclosed and heated swimming bath for ladies and poor invalids who have not the "pluck" referred to. Let the council put a bylaw before the people for a swimming bath at the back of the hotel site and they will have a profitable investment from the start and a priceless attraction to the city. Large amounts of "pluck" are used to finding such establishments in all seaside resorts, both in this country and the European.

MAYOR BARNARD IN RE GAMBLING.

Sir—The article in today's Progress relative to gambling is calculated to give the public a wrong impression. It conveys the idea that I refused to give satisfaction to a man who called upon me complaining that he had lost money at the Savoy during the celebration week.

This is not so. When the man called upon me he said he was prepared to lay an information against the owners of the Savoy, accordingly turned him over to the chief of police, giving the chief instructions to afford him every assistance in proving his case. A few days afterwards I asked the chief what had become of the matter, and was informed that the person complaining had left him to consult a solicitor and look up evidence, and had finally come back and declined to lay any information.

My instructions to the chief of police have always been that gambling is not to be permitted, and the proprietors of the Savoy have been warned that gambling will not be allowed. I do not pretend to say that no gambling goes on in the city at the present time, for it is an impossibility to stamp it out altogether; but I do say that I believe there is less gambling going on now than at any time for years past.

G. H. BARNARD, Victoria, June 18, 1904.

CONTROL OF THE MINERAL WEALTH.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The New York announcement that John D. Rockefeller is planning to amalgamate all of the gold, silver and copper mines in America in some sort of corporation with a capital of \$2,000,000,000, probably applies only to the larger properties producing these metals in combination. The Calumet and Hecla copper mine in Michigan is, however, excluded from the project, which Rockefeller expects to merge. That company has kept free from all entanglements with such alliances. When Rockefeller bought the American mines in the West and Montana and other Montana copper mines and organized the Amalgamated Copper Company he failed to induce any of the small mines to enter the combine. And in his efforts to control the Montana output he encountered the opposition of F. A. Henkle, which resulted in long and costly litigation. Between us we have had the smaller interests of large proportions, which constantly conflicted with those of the Amalgamated. Recent decisions have put the Amalgamated in a temporary strait. Rockefeller is now said to be negotiating a transfer of the Henkle properties to the new combination. It is assumed that the Amalgamated will be interested in the Amalgamated Copper Company that he will consent to the merger of the United Verde as the owners of the "Caldwell" mine of Michigan have been. Rockefeller has the best and most productive mines in that district. He is said to control 75 per cent. of the productive output of the Colorado, all of which are in the Cripple Creek district.

GREAT BRITAIN TAKES THIRD PLACE

A commercial exchange says: The most important development during the past year in the world's iron situation as the advance of Germany to the second place on the list of iron producers. This forward movement of the British Empire, Great Britain into third place. Most of the increased production which put Germany in second place is said to have been consumed by British steelmakers.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you, in 10 to 14 days. 50c.

DRY GOODS CARPETS FURNITURE BOOTS CLOTHING

50 Cents Each For Ladies' White Lawn Blouses

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WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE.

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SALE OF

Stylish Costumes

Regular \$15.00, \$17.50 and \$20.00

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Another Sale of Washing Materials

For Summer Dresses

Regular 25c, 30c and 35c yard,

Monday 15c Yard

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STUDIO OF MUSIC

Professor Ernest Claudio, graduate of S. Petro Mayella, Naples, Italy, has played for some time at Santa de Milano (date of Rose Cecilia Shag Open Company.) Teacher of Violin, Mandolin and Guitar. Lessons from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 6 p. m.

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FOR SALE

Good six-roomed house in good locality, connected with sewer, etc., \$350. May be had on instalments; also a few choice lots on easy terms.

H. J. KNOTT, 18 Caledonia ave.

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First and Most Convenient Tent Factory in Victoria—Run by Electric Power Since 1892.

TENTS, FLIES, AWNINGS, hammocks, flags and camp furniture at bottom prices. One look into our factory, examine goods, and workmanship will convince you that you are in the right place to buy what you require for garden and camping. Everything guaranteed as sold.

A COMFORTABLE SHAVE

Genuine Sheffield Razor

Warranted made throughout by the very best Sheffield makers. From 4s. to 11s. each, postage paid.

With Ivory or Tortoiseshell handles. In Lizard, Crocodile, Lend or Inlaid Wood Cases; 2 to 7 razors in each case. From 15s. to 45s. each, postage paid.

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Any kind, a boon to all who use one. From 4s. to 15s. each, postage paid.

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From 30s. to 60s. postage paid.

Every blade a Sheffield blade, and make a beautiful present. Goods sent at once on receipt of cash.

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High quality, great durability and fair prices — the whole story of our OAK EXTRA TANNED Belting.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION.

A complete revolution has been wrought in the treatment of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

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THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, diarrhoea, and general business or pleasure, loss of appetite, bluish discoloration, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty to persistently ignore, because so innocent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 & 4/6. In order, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

Black Figured Mohairs, Regular 50c. quality; sale price, per yard 25c

Black Figured Mohairs, Regular 65c. quality; sale price, per yard 35c

Black Figured Mohairs, Regular \$1.10 quality; sale price, per yard 65c

Black and Navy Serge, Regular 50c. quality; sale price, per yard 25c

Black and Navy Serge, Regular 65c. quality; sale price, per yard 35c

Black and Navy Serge, Regular 75c. quality; sale price, per yard 50c

Colored Voiles; reduced to, per yard 45c

Fancy Colored Dress Goods from, per yard 12½c

Fancy Colored Dress Goods, Regular 40c, 50c, 65c and 75c qualities, all at, per yard 25c

Fancy Plaid Dress Goods; from, per yard 25c

All-wool 54-inch Tweeds, Regular 90c and \$1.00; sale price, per yard 50c

Fancy Silk Mercerized Blousings, Regular 60c; sale price, per yard 40c

Colored Mercerized Dress cloths, reduced to, per yard 30c

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"Fit-Reform" Styles are exclusive. They are the novelties and staples, sanctioned by Bond street, London, and Fifth Avenue, New York—and modified to conform to the Canadian ideas of good taste.

"Fit-Reform" gives the Canadian gentlemen the best of the London and New York styles, without the exaggerated effects. "Fit-Reform" is conservative, without being mediocre.

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MASON'S FRUIT JARS

—For—

PRESERVING

Pints Per Dozen 75c

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Half Gallons Per Dozen \$1.10

We have the Fruit and Sugar to fill them.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD. THE "WEST END" GROCERY CO., LTD.

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stock dustless blotting paper for photographic purposes, just the thing for drying your prints. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Keep your fruit well sealed. Rubber Fruit Jar Rings, 5c., 10c., per dozen. Pure Red Rubber Rings, 25c. per dozen. For sale by the Government stores, Victoria, B. C.

The Stuart Robinson Co., Limited, are to be found at 63 Broad street, just opposite the Colonist. They handle Real Estate, Insurance and Mining Shares. When you have property to sell, or for sale, or wish to purchase, rent, they are good people to consult. *

purchases of the city have in hand
 preparations for the annual picnic, which
 takes place at Langford Plains. All ar-
 rangements are now practically com-
 pleted. The St. Andrew's and First Pres-
 byterian church Sunday schools will go
 to Goldstream, as usual. A commit-
 tee has also been engaged arranging
 the necessary details for this outing,
 and a train service has been decided
 upon that will allow all comfortable
 accommodation. Other picnics an-
 nounced are the James Bay Presby-
 terian and Knox Presbyterian schools
 to Langford Plains and Cordova Bay,
 respectively. The former will accom-
 pany the Methodists and the latter will
 make a 'bus to the beach. Ladies of
 the Knox church intend providing refresh-
 ments for the children in the middle of
 the day, besides which sports of various
 kinds will be arranged for the pic-
 nickers.

If You Can Afford a

Steinway Piano

Buy it---You'll Never be Sorry

But if you want a Good Piano and do not care to pay what a STEINWAY costs, we have some splendid makes:

HEINTZMAN & CO.
NORDHEIMER KARN DOMINION
PALMER

Every Piano we sell is guaranteed, whether it is the least expensive or a STEINWAY. No poor Piano finds its place in our warehouses, and the desire and determination of our firm is to do the best possible for our customers. For over forty years we have had one standard, and that the highest.

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It is a perfect entertainer—absolutely natural—no scratching—never out of order—Indestructible records—plays all the latest songs and Instrumental hits.

REMEMBER

We take back Old Victor Records and allow you 60c. for 10-inch and 30c. for 7-inch Records, provided that they are not cracked or broken, and that Two New Records are purchased for every old one returned.

FLETCHER BROS.

Sole Agents for Vancouver Island.

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CA
 30cts
 ive Pounds at... 26cts
 en Pounds at... 25cts
 e, 86 Douglas Street

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'LORD TENNYSON'

CIGAR

Manufactured by S. DAVIS & SONS,
Montreal.

SPORTING NEWS.

BASEBALL.

Independents Defeat Fernwood.

Yesterday afternoon the Independents rolled the Fernwood ball team in the dust at Heaton Hill to the tune of 29 to 7. This is the second game the Independents have won in the intermediate league, and they intend to make a strong bid for first place.

The Independents came to bat first and E. McQuade hit for a single. F. Theriault fouled out. McDougal knocked out a single and scored McQuade. P. McQuade followed with another safe one and succeeded in scoring McDougal. Tuson sawed the air three times and Rochon was thrown out at first, thus retiring the side.

The Fernwoods came to bat determined to knock the hide out of the ball, but luck was against them. Sargison and Dempster hit two pop flies and Nason hit first.

In the second Todd came up and hit a fly to Theriault, who did the necessary. Gray added another to struck outs and Locke retired the side by being hit by a batted ball.

The Fernwoods again came to the bat with the same old determination. But to their sorrow Marchant fanned. Winsky was thrown out at first and D. Todd got nailed stealing second.

The Fernwoods stepped to the plate and slammed the ball out to Todd, who failed to connect. F. Theriault hit a fly to first, which was gathered in by the trusty first base man. McDougal followed with a safe grounder. P. McQuade wielded the willow with mighty force, but to his disgust he could not hit the ball.

Tuson got a free pass to first, but Rochon left him there to fade away by following McQuade's attempt.

The third was the only innings in which the Fernwoods had a "look" in at all. Selman hit safe, stole second and scored by Sargison's two-bagger. Dempster did likewise and scored Sargison. Nason hit first and got out. Marchant reached first and Winsky made three terrific swats at the ball, but "never touched me." Theriault got first and Marchant scored. Nethley came to bat and Theriault came home on a passed ball. The former was thrown out at first. The score being four to two in favor of Fernwoods.

In the fourth Todd scored for the Independents and D. Todd succeeded in making the circuit for the Fernwoods.

The fifth inning was disastrous to the Fernwoods. McQuade hit for two bags. Theriault got a base on balls. McDougal knocked a two-bagger and scored both and was himself caught stealing home. P. McQuade reached first and Tuson followed him and both scored on Rochon's single. Todd hit for two. Rochon came home on passed ball. Todd followed by Gray's hit. Locke and Theriault were put out at first. Marchant was the only Fernwood who succeeded in scoring in this inning.

In the sixth the Fernwood fielders buckled down to work and although they made some good plays three runs were made against them and they in turn were shut out.

The Independents piled up nine runs in the seventh and eighth innings against their opponents' one.

For the ninth E. McQuade swatted the ball for two bags. F. Theriault was thrown out at first. McDougal fanned and P. McQuade knocked out a liner and scored Ed. McQuade; Tuson and Rochon got first on balls and the three came home on Todd's hit. Gray slammed out a two-bagger and scored Todd. Locke ended the inning by being put out at first. The Fernwoods ended the game by going out in the one-two-three order.

Centrals Defeat North Ward.

Yesterday morning the Centrals won the Colonist Cup, a trophy presented for competition among the teams of the graded schools, by defeating the North Ward at the Caledonia grounds. At the first of the game it looked as though it would be an easy win for the North Ward, because they made four runs to their opponents' one. For the next innings the Centrals evened up matters and the score stood five all. It continued in this way till the sixth inning, when the Centrals succeeded in getting a lead of one run and at the end of the game the score stood 12 to 11 in their favor. For the winners Noel and Phillips were the battery, while Hall and Penketh did the pitching and catching for the North Ward. For Centrals, Nesbitt in the field and Morley on first were the stars. Smith and Seabrook did good work for the North Wards. Play was not as good as it might have been, owing to the grass being wet and the high wind that was blowing. The Centrals are now entitled to the Colonist Cup, having won it three years in succession. Mr. George Smith kindly umpired the game and took as much interest in it as though it was a senior game. The thanks of the teams and the principals of the schools is due the executive of the senior lacrosse team for their thoughtful courtesy in granting the use of the grounds for the match.

CRICKET.

V. C. C. Beats Bankers.

At the Victoria Cricket Club's grounds yesterday, the club defeated the United Bankers in the first innings by a score of about 61 to 34. The V. C. C. eleven went in first and scored 61 and the Bankers followed with 34. Following on, the Bankers scored about 60, when wickets were drawn.

THE RING.

Jeffries-Munroe Fight Postponed.

San Francisco, June 18.—The Jeffries-Munroe match has been further postponed to the last week in August.

Manager Coffroth of the Yosemite Club and Harry Pollock, manager for Munroe, were today at Harbin Springs. Jeffries' training quarters, and had an interview with the champion. Jeffries declared his ability and willingness to meet Munroe on June 30, but Coffroth, after consulting with the surgeon in attendance, decided that it would be the wiser course to allow the pugilist more time to recover from his injury. Manager Pollock was agreeable to the long postponement, provided that he had some assurance that the match would be carried out. He stipulated that Jeffries should post \$5,000 by next Monday night, guaranteeing his appearance in the ring late in August. Jeffries agreed to post this amount.

LAWN TENNIS.

Match at Boston.

Boston, Mass., June 18.—F. E. Leonard of Harvard today beat E. C. Seaver of this city, on the Longwood Cricket Club's courts, 3 sets to 1, in the final round of the championship tournament. The score was 6-3, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1. The champion, Leonard, will be played Monday.

Singles Championship.

Hartford, Conn., June 18.—Boots Wright of Harvard today met and defeated James T. Terry of the local club, winning the singles championship cup. Boots Wright beat James Terry 8-6, 6-1, 6-1.

LACROSSE.

Match in New York.

New York, June 18.—The Bradford lacrosse team of Ontario was defeated by the Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge today by a score of six to four.

An Interesting Game.

On Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock sharp a struggle for supremacy between Spencer's employees and Carnegie Library employees will take place. Geo. Sulder is coaching his men in a manner which only he knows, for George is a great player. Spencer's Arcade will be well represented by Bert McBrady, who is well known throughout Canada as the champion wing shot on the goal, from Wingham. Besides these there are other good players on both teams who will make history for themselves in lacrosse circles.

YACHTING.

The Kaiser's Cup.

Dover, England, June 18.—In a fine northwesterly breeze fourteen yachts started today in the race to the island of Heligoland for the Emperor William's cup. There was more interest in the contests this year than heretofore, as it had been given an international character by the admission of American, French and German competitors. American, German and France each had a single representative and Great Britain eleven. The fleet was accompanied by the German steam yacht Leuzaffin, sent over by the Emperor William. The yachts got away bunched so

close that the American schooner Ingomar and the German schooner Clara narrowly averted a collision.

The jockeying for position preparatory to the start made a magnificent scene. The Ingomar got away sixth. The distance from Dover to Heligoland is 320 miles. The conditions of the race, which was inaugurated seven years ago for German and British yachts, were changed this year so as to admit the entry of foreign yachts.

After the Dover-Heligoland race, the Ingomar will compete in several events at the Kiel regatta. Later she will take part in a number of races in British waters.

James Gordon Bennett's Cup.

New York, June 18.—H. H. Rogers' twin screw steam yacht Kanawha today won the Lysistrata cup and \$2,500 offered by James G. Bennett of the New York Yacht Club, by beating P. M. Smith's Manoli, her only competitor, by three minutes and forty seconds in a sixty-mile race off Sandy Hook lightship. The race was the second of the season, the first of which was won by the Kanawha last season, and today's victory gives the Kanawha absolute possession of the cup. She was never defeated after she crossed the starting line. The course was thirty miles seaward from Sandy Hook lightship and return.

THE TURF.

Highball Wins American Derby.

Chicago, June 18.—Without feeling the touch of whip or spur and running entirely on his own courage, Highball, three-year-old colt, won the American Derby at Washington Park today. L. B. Dickerson's Woodson, one of the long shots in the race, was second, half a length in front of John A. Drake's Rapid Water, English bred, favorite before the race, was fourth at the end. Time, 2:33. This equals the best time ever made for the event. The Picket won last year's Derby in exactly the same time.

Fifty thousand race-goers today watched the American Derby at Washington Park. For the first time in the history of this turf there was no head race on the course made the day more of a society event than ever. The infield was a jam of coaches, landaus and vehicles of every description. The clubhouse lawn and the verandahs were a mass of color and the big grand stand was packed from end to end with a crowd that began to arrive before noon.

GOLF.

Toronto Golf Wins.

Rochester, N. Y., June 18.—The Toronto Golf Club today defeated the Rochester County club in a ten-men team match by thirteen up.

JUST THE THING FOR BILIOUSNESS.

"I took a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets last evening after dinner and want to say that I feel fifty per cent better than I have for weeks. The Tablets are certainly a fine article for biliousness."—J. J. Firestone, of Firestone & Hinkley, publishers of the News, Allegan, Mich. These Tablets strengthen the digestion, promote a healthy action of the liver and produce an agreeable movement of the bowels. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Lever's V-Z (Wash head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects.

THE MISERABLE RICH.

The Daily News (London): "It is a pitiful picture that Mrs. Humphry Ward gives us of the vacuous and pernicious life of society in an article in the Boudoir. The blight of idleness and luxury is over it all."

"Traces all day and bridge half the night make a combination that not the most magnificent physique in England could long resist without showing signs of wear and tear. And yet that is the life programme of most of the young married women of the smart set."

"Gubbling is as desolating a vice in dual palaces as in the public house or the street. Bridge, says Mrs. Ward, has ruined several fine ladies, brought down estates into the market, put up many thousands' worth of jewels for sale at Christie's, separated husbands and wives who had rubbed along tolerably well before, and destroyed many friendships. But bridge is only the most general symptom of a disease which nothing but honest work can cure. Mrs. Ward rightly touches on many other aspects of the same banal and purposeless existence whose one object seems to be to discover some new expedient for wasting time and money. We are told of the craze of the young married lady who insists on a separate establishment and meets her husband occasionally at dinner, and of that other original mind which has conceived the idea of having a private dining room fitted up at the opera house and in the four best theatres, and entertaining her guests between the acts—hors d'oeuvre and soup during the overture, fish and an entree after Act I, a bird and accompaniments after Act II, and the sweets after the final fall of the curtain. Then there is the rest cure, which seems to be a popular craze, and the conditions of which are that the patient rises at four in the afternoon and goes to bed at nine, lives according to prescription, speaks only four dozen words a day, and so on. After reading this pitiful story of weariness and fatality one can only say that what the smart set needs is not the rest cure, but the work cure. It is impossible to speak harshly of these poor victims of wealth and false ideals. They, too, like the unhappy people of the slums, are the creatures of evil circumstances. But the moneymaking life in the situation is that it is these people with their immense wealth and mean lives who are influencing more and more the springs of our national life. They are poisoning the headwaters."

NEW HOPE—NEW COURAGE.

Persons whose nerves are affected get blue and discouraged are easily irritated and annoyed and learn to look on the dark side. The restorative influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food soon shows its effect on the feelings. It gives new hope and courage, new energy and confidence. By creating nerve force it affords new vigor and vitality for both mind and body.

RUSSIA NO FRIEND OF OUR RACE.

Portland Oregonian.

Karl Blind, who was a revolutionist agitator in the South Germany uprising in 1848 and 1849, and became a refugee in England in 1852, is an accomplished scholar, educated at Heidelberg and Bonn. This able German publicist, now in his 78th year, has something to say of Russia in the current number of the North American Review. He decries that Russia represents Aryan civilization in her contest with Japan. The very first successes of the Japanese on sea were celebrated in the United States by Polish emigrants who belong to a white race. Karl Blind, who is a scholar of great historical learning, says that the Russian government has the least claim to the part of defender of the Aryan race and of European culture. The names of the Russians prove their own affinity with non-Slav, Tartar, Mongolian races. On the ruins of the Mongol dominion of Jenghiz Khan arose in the seventeenth century Czarism as a continuation of the despotic rule of the Khans. Historically, nothing is more absurd than the pretense that Russia is the champion of the Aryan race against the "yellow peril."

THE HOME LIFE.

The immediate equivalent of the value of a life can be secured to your home or business by the payment of a small sum annually to the Home Life Association of Canada.

HOW ANIMALS BECAME EXTINCT.

English Professor Tells of Part Played by Man and Earth in Changes

There are few more fascinating subjects than the history of extinct animals, says the London Chronicle, and few on which knowledge is less diffused. Professor Ray Lankester, the director of the natural history department of the British Museum, has undertaken to tell the story of their life and death in a series of six lectures at the Royal Institution, and the first of them was delivered at the theatre in Albemarle street. Through nominally they are "adapted to a juvenile audience," it need scarcely be said that they will be equally attractive to children of a larger growth, and to judge by the composition of the audience which listened to Professor Lankester, this fact seemed to be fully realized.

He began by stating, for the benefit of his juvenile audience, that extinct animals were those which no longer existed in a living state, and proceeded to explain that while some of them were known by tradition, and by the accounts of human records, others had been reconstructed from the remains which had been found in mud and rock. The discovery of these in the past had led men to suppose that a race of giants had existed in prehistoric times, for they did not realize that they were the bones not of mammoth men, but of mammoth animals. We, however, now knew better. Their ages, he said, could not be estimated by thousands, but only by millions of years, in fact, no numbers with which we were familiar would suffice to bring it to our minds. But, still, there were the teeth and bones of these prehistoric animals, and he pointed out that these remains to say what kind of animals they were, even what they fed on and how they moved, and, in fact, animals, and it was possible from what was their whole external appearance. The chief object of his lectures, said Professor Lankester, was to induce his audience, especially the children, to go to see the real things in the museum at Cromwell road, for at present he could only show them the photographs.

The first photograph thrown on the screen was that of a very perfect fossil specimen of the ichthyosaurus, and the next was a photograph of the giant sloth and the skulls of two rhinoceroses. One was that of the living African species, the other the extinct kind. It was, as Professor Lankester pointed out, a photograph of the skull which was dug up this year in Whitefriars under the office of this journal. Digging into the mud, the workmen had come upon the remains of this extinct animal—a rhinoceros—like those which used to exist on the banks of the Thames thousands of years ago. He added that this specimen had been presented to and was now in the Natural History Museum.

The difficulty in the whole of this study of extinct animals, he continued, was to try to think of long enough processes of time. But in some cases animals had become extinct with historical records in our own country. The grey wolf existed in England as recently as the fifteenth century, and the beaver as late as the reign of Charles I. The great bull of Caesar, which was mentioned by Caesar as existing in Europe in his time, was now totally extinct. There were more or less wild cattle in private parks in England, but it was now decided that these were not the original ones of Caesar, but Roman cattle run wild. Among animals which had become extinct in recent times was the quagga, the last living specimen of which lived in Zoological Gardens twenty-five years ago; the sea cow, the great auk and the dodo. The sea cow was first found in the Aleutian Islands in 1780, and ten years later the last

specimen had been shot and skinned. It was killed and eaten by sailors. The great auk supplied a curious instance of the disappearance of a species, because it was not hunted down, as many animals had been, but died out about sixty years ago, but there were many skins and eggs preserved. The dodo, like the sea cow, became extinct almost as soon as it was found—at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Very few remains of it existed. One bird was brought alive to Europe, and when it died was stuffed and sent to Oxford. It became mouldy, however, and as Oxford did not like mouldy things it was ordered to be destroyed. The curator preserved the head and feet, and these and a skull of Copenhagen were about all that remained of the dodo.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Hibben & Co. is the headquarters for view books and postal cards.

Mary ate a little peach. One day just after dinner. It was not very ripe, and so the next day she was thinner.

It seems to me, that little girl! Was mad as any butter. For if she'd used some nice Fruit Sugar It would have made her fatter.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary \$7.50 at Hibben & Co's.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1904. (Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

| Date | Day | Time | Height | Time | Height | Time | Height |
|------|-----|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | | | | | | |
| 1 | W. | 2:22 | 8.1 | 11:10 | 6.8 | 20:35 | 7.5 |
| 2 | Th. | 2:48 | 7.6 | 11:30 | 6.1 | 21:31 | 7.5 |
| 3 | F. | 1:48 | 7.1 | 3:03 | 7.1 | 21:31 | 7.6 |
| 4 | Sa. | | | | | 13:13 | 2.4 |
| 5 | S. | | | | | 13:56 | 2.9 |
| 6 | M. | | | | | 14:38 | 3.6 |
| 7 | Tu. | 7:16 | 4.6 | 10:02 | 4.8 | 15:21 | 4.2 |
| 8 | W. | 7:04 | 4.0 | 12:53 | 4.9 | 16:03 | 4.7 |
| 9 | Th. | 7:07 | 3.4 | 15:00 | 5.3 | 16:45 | 5.4 |
| 10 | F. | 7:25 | 2.7 | 16:32 | 5.8 | 17:30 | 5.8 |
| 11 | Sa. | 7:50 | 1.9 | 16:56 | 6.2 | 18:13 | 6.2 |
| 12 | S. | 8:20 | 8.5 | 8:19 | 12.1 | 7:01 | 6.6 |
| 13 | M. | 8:48 | 8.8 | 8:53 | 10.6 | 7:14 | 6.9 |
| 14 | Tu. | 1:20 | 8.9 | 9:52 | 9.2 | 7:17 | 7.1 |
| 15 | W. | 1:57 | 8.8 | 10:15 | 8.0 | 7:23 | 7.4 |
| 16 | Th. | 2:38 | 8.6 | 11:02 | 6.9 | 7:58 | 7.0 |
| 17 | F. | 3:21 | 8.2 | 11:59 | 6.5 | 10:49 | 7.7 |
| 18 | Sa. | 6:03 | 6.4 | 12:52 | 7.4 | 12:29 | 7.9 |
| 19 | S. | 1:51 | 6.2 | 5:16 | 6.7 | 13:23 | 8.0 |
| 20 | M. | 3:18 | 5.5 | 7:10 | 5.9 | 14:11 | 8.2 |
| 21 | Tu. | 4:32 | 4.5 | 9:31 | 5.0 | 15:02 | 8.2 |
| 22 | W. | 5:33 | 3.6 | 11:59 | 4.3 | 15:53 | 8.3 |
| 23 | Th. | 6:23 | 2.6 | 14:29 | 3.8 | 16:46 | 8.3 |
| 24 | F. | 7:08 | 1.8 | 16:40 | 3.5 | 17:38 | 8.5 |
| 25 | Sa. | 7:48 | 1.2 | 18:47 | 3.1 | 18:31 | 8.8 |
| 26 | S. | 8:00 | 8.6 | 8:24 | 6.8 | 17:31 | 7.1 |
| 27 | M. | 8:33 | 8.7 | 8:58 | 6.5 | 18:11 | 7.2 |
| 28 | Tu. | 1:07 | 8.5 | 9:33 | 6.5 | 18:47 | 7.4 |
| 29 | W. | 1:39 | 8.3 | 10:06 | 6.7 | 19:18 | 7.4 |
| 30 | Th. | 2:06 | 7.9 | 10:40 | 6.1 | 19:44 | 7.1 |

Zero of above heights corresponds to 11 feet in the fairway of Victoria harbor. The time used is Pacific standard time for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

ESQUIMALT.

For time of high water add 11 minutes to H. W. at Victoria.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock).—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by J. F. Napier Denison.

The science of style being to place decoration where it will be seen by the greatest number of people and therefore to be most effective, Russian blouses will this year be richly ornamented on the back in a running stitch.—Judge.

SEMI-READY

BUSINESS CHANGE SALE

300

Lonely or Odd Suits for Men & Youths

HALF PRICE THIS WEEK

This is the Biggest Snap Yet Offered.

All this Season's Suits and Pants One-Fifth off for Cash. All Last Season's Suits Half Price for Cash.

B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY

68-70 YATES STREET

Every Morning

Fresh Jersey Cream

Thick—Pure—Delicious.

Skimmed by hand from shallow pans, equal to four times the quantity of separator cream. Sold at same price.

We are now delivering Preserving Strawberries. Have you ordered? If not, get your order in whilst the weather is dry.

MOWAT'S GROCERY

77 YATES ST., COR. DOUGLAS.

FINANCE NO. COMMERCIAL.

New York, June 18.—The final transactions of the week on the stock market larded prices a trifle, but the declines were small and without significance. The fever in Southern Pacific subsided and the freedom from pressure of that stock allowed the general list from sympathy suggesting tendency present in the preferred stock issue was announced. Southern Pacific made a long recovery and then lost practically all of it just at the close. An L. C. of \$11,000 in Missouri Pacific rose earnings for the second week in June may explain the recent advance in that stock, but it had little effect on today's movement. Amalgamated Copper gained a point on the strength of the report of recent large sales of copper both for domestic and export account. The very conservative tone of the mercantile agency reviews as to the general course of trade had a repressive effect on the speculation in the stocks. Commodities of railroads net earnings for April show the effects of trade inactivity, small grain and coal movements, the backward season, the laborer's strike, and the weather. The increase in the bank surplus conformed pretty closely to expectations and revealed no change in conditions existing for some time past, and the market was quiet. The holiday in London added to the dullness of the trading. Total sales of bonds par value, \$80,000. United States treasuries, the old fours registered and the new fours.

SENSATIONAL

Boys' Clothing Sale

...FOR...

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

For those three days we're going to sell boys' apparel regardless of what the goods cost us, or what they are worth. We realize the fact that we must give you exceptional bargains, but when you consider that these reductions are made on good new seasonable stock, we think you'll buy at these prices.

Half price for any boys' or youths' Serge Suit in the store, which means a loss to us of 40 per cent. on every suit we sell, but then we must sell these suits.

advanced 3/4 and the old four coupon 1-4 per cent on call during the week.

New York, June 18.—B. & O. 80 1/2; C. P. R. 120 1/4; Can. Pac. 33 1/2; C. & N. W. 27 1/2; D. & M. 154 1/2; L. & N. 27 1/2; N. Y. C. & H. R. 100 1/2; G. N. 100 1/2; Rock. 100 1/2; Union Pac. 100 1/2; W. & A. 100 1/2; Met. 112 1/2; Mex. Cent. 7 1/2; M. & S. L. 4 1/2; Mo. & G. 10 1/2; Mo. & S. L. 4 1/2; N. J. C. 100 1/2; N. Y. C. & H. R. 100 1/2; S. E. 100 1/2; S. W. 100 1/2; S. L. 100 1/2; S. P. 100 1/2; S. R. 100 1/2; S. T. 100 1/2; S. U. 100 1/2; S. V. 100 1/2; S. W. 100 1/2; S. X. 100 1/2; S. Y. 100 1/2; S. Z. 100 1/2; S. A. 100 1/2; S. B. 100 1/2; S. C. 100 1/2; S. D. 100 1/2; S. E. 100 1/2; S. F. 100 1/2; S. G. 100 1/2; S. H. 100 1/2; S. I. 100 1/2; S. J. 100 1/2; S. K. 100 1/2; S. L. 100 1/2; S. M. 100 1/2; S. N. 100 1/2; S. O. 100 1/2; S. P. 100 1/2; S. Q. 100 1/2; S. R. 100 1/2; S. S. 100 1/2; S. T. 100 1/2; S. U. 100 1/2; S. V. 100 1/2; S. W. 100 1/2; S. X. 100 1/2; S. Y. 100 1/2; S. Z. 100 1/2; S. A. 100 1/2; S. B. 100 1/2; S. C. 100 1/2; S. D. 100 1/2; S. E. 100 1/2; S. 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Small Properties

Twenty-five or more properties, ranging from 2 to 25 acres, For Sale, all within five miles of the city; some complete with cottage, buildings, orchard, etc.; others choice pieces ready for starting homes. These properties will be shown without expense to buyers.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

Hen Food

A Balanced Ration for all Fowls With Plenty of Grit.

The Sylvester Feed Co., - - 87.89 YATES STREET
Tel. 413.

Local News.

Picnic Postponed.—Because of the unpromising weather yesterday the outing to have been given under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Sunday school for Shawanigan lake was postponed for a week. Providing that the weather is more favorable next Saturday the young folk will have their jaunt.

St. John's Party.—In addition to the "Fortune Telling" booth at the St. John's garden party on Tuesday next, the following ladies and gentlemen will take part in the evening program: Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Mrs. Jay, Miss Gertrude Loewen, Mr. Ray Worlock, Dr. Hermann Robertson. The concert will begin at 8:30 p. m. in the schoolroom, and will include some juvenile "Tableaux Vivants."

Rifled a Chinaman.—Some excitement was caused near the fountain last evening by the conduct of a white man who coolly stopped an inoffensive Chinaman who was passing him on the sidewalk, and proceeded to rifle the Celestial's pockets. The outcries of the victim soon brought a crowd of his compatriots to the rescue and explanations were demanded. The white man was under the influence of liquor and somewhat incoherent, but from what he tried to say it seemed that some Chinaman owed him a dollar, and he was not prepared to let it go without a fight. The crowd of Chinese told him in choice Cantonese what they thought of him and the incident closed.

Peverett Free.—The Swan Lake Echo, referring to the case of P. Peverett, who was arrested in Victoria and returned to Manitoba, charged with raising figures in connection with a wheat transaction, states that the charge against him was dismissed and says: "Mr. Peverett, who has recently returned to Swan Lake, wishes that parties who have, or rather imagine they have, anything to say against him, or who think they have not been properly treated, to come to him and explain their troubles, as he is completely in the dark regarding any sharp practice on his part, and that as far as he is concerned he is perfectly innocent of any dishonesty, and is very anxious to meet all accusations and clear himself."

Anniversary of Waterloo.—Yesterday was the eighty-ninth anniversary of the great battle of Waterloo, which, thanks to British valor and Prussian aid, put an end to the military chaos in Europe caused by the insatiable ambitions of the conquering Corsican. The day was honored in a quiet way by many of the older military men now resident in the city, men whose boyhood days were gilded with the romance of that greatest of campaigns, and who knew some of the men who stood in the British squares on that fateful 18th of June and hurled back again and again the cavalry of France, and by their inflexible courage ruined the magnificent tactics of the master general of the age. Every British soldier at the name of Waterloo involuntarily holds his head a little higher, and feels his pulse move a little faster, although the deeds that shed imperishable lustre on British arms were enacted nearly a century ago. It was the last of the great decisive battles of the world. In some part of Britain to this day Waterloo anniversary dinner parties are given, and the meteor flag floats all day at the truck to the memory of the brave who slumber alone with their glory around Beaumont, La Haye Sainte, La Belle Alliance and under the shadows of Mont St. Jean.

Smugglers Sentenced.—At Seattle on Friday, S. D. Stevens, head of the gang of opium smugglers, who were recently captured with 1,500 pounds of contraband drug in their possession, was arraigned before Judge Hanford in the federal court and entered a plea of guilty. He was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$5,000. Barney Logan, recently arrested for smuggling a few pounds of the drug, was given a sentence of six months and a fine of \$100. Clarence M. Moore and Alfred Larson, alleged to be members of Stevens' gang, both pleaded not guilty. The sentence imposed upon Stevens is considered an exceptionally light one, taking into consideration the immense scope with which the gang operated. In the opinion of Judge Hanford, however, there were certain circumstances connected with the case which served to influence him in letting Stevens off easy. The date for the trial of Moore and Larson has not yet been set. Mr. Burke, who has possession of the great mass of evidence against the men, will return in time to take part in it. He claims to have sufficient evidence to secure convictions in both cases.

Matinee Recital.—A matinee recital was given yesterday afternoon at Waitt's hall by the pupils of Miss E. J. Walker. The hall was crowded with invited guests, who one and all at the end of a very delightful programme expressed themselves warmly as to the advancement and marked ability shown by the pupils taking part. Some of the pupils showed a marked individuality in their interpretation of the different pieces, and especial mention must be made of Miss Norma Sears, who although the smallest of those taking part, certainly played her pieces with the greatest correctness and taste, and was deservedly encored. Miss Clarke, Miss Pither, and Miss Walker Miss Pither, were delightfully rendered, it being impossible to detect the slightest difference. A trio by three little ladies at one piano, called forth much applause, and was certainly well played. Others who took part in the recital were Misses J. L. McNaughton, Jessie I. Wilson, Edith Wilkerson, Jennie Lawson, Hazel H. King, Marguerite Little, Rita Whittaker, Bertha E. Morley, Marjorie Kent, Gladys Rogers, Alice Briggs and Master Paul H. Clyde. The following were awarded prizes, which were distributed at the end of the recital: Piano department, Misses Clarke, Pither and Sears. First class in theory, first, Miss Clarke; second, Miss Jean McNaughton; honorable mention Master Harold Beckwith and Miss Alice Briggs. Second class in theory, first, Miss Marjorie Kent; Miss Rita Whittaker; honorable mention, Miss Norma Sears.

GRAM-O-PHONE.—The presence of a Victor Gram-o-phone in camp is the greatest source of pleasure and enjoyment possible. It helps to while away the lazy moments of camp life, and changes the monotony of the sad sea roar into sweetest music. Fletcher Bros. are offering most favorable terms on this instrument (taking back all records in return) for new ones at an advance. Get one of the Victors ere you take your walk abroad to the old camp ground.

CALCHAS UNLOADING.

Yesterday morning the big China Mutual liner Calchas came up to the outer wharf and at once began to unload her cargo for Victoria. This consists mainly of the heavy machinery for the Victoria Machinery Depot's new marine railway. It is not known last night when the Calchas would complete discharging here, but she will probably be here until Monday night. She has quite a large amount of freight for Vancouver.

Camp Cookery

A Practical Manual for

Miners
Lumbermen
Ranchmen
Sportsmen
Yachtsmen

and for all out-door cooking

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
New York, U. S. A.

The above book contains many useful out-door suggestions, besides out-door cooking, and will be sent free to any patron who writes us promptly before the edition is exhausted.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Urge Energy And Activity

Business Men Organize to Stimulate the Victoria Board of Trade.

Text of Document Which is Now Being Circulated in The City.

The forthcoming annual general meeting of the Victoria Board of Trade promises to be of particular interest, because of the circumstances that a considerable section of the business community of the city has determined that the occasion shall be seized to the end that a new era may be inaugurated in respect to the management of the board's affairs and the direction of the board's policy. At a well-attended meeting of business men held on the 7th inst., a line of action was determined upon, and a ticket representing their views will be formed at a further meeting to be held on Tuesday evening next in Pioneer hall. The following circular addressed "To the Business Men of Victoria," is being given general circulation:

Gentlemen: You are doubtless aware that although some good work has emanated from the Board of Trade in the past, it is still far from fully serving all interests concerned. While there are various wholesale and retail organizations, the Board of Trade is necessarily the only channel through which individual or collective trade interests can be served and safeguarded, and our city placed upon a footing with neighboring cities.

Victoria is at the parting of the ways; either she must, by continuing along on old lines, be content to fall behind each in trade competition or take an aggressive position similar to what has been done by younger cities with less wealth but more energy. At a well-attended meeting of business men on the 7th inst., these men were fully discussed and a committee appointed to carry out a selection of the great mass of evidence against the number as far as possible representative of all trade interests to form a ticket for the coming election, to be endorsed at a meeting to be held at the Pioneer hall on the evening of the 21st inst.

The suggestions which we hope to see carried out during the coming year are as follows:

1. That regular general meetings be held in the evening at least once each month, and that all business of importance shall be dealt with in general meetings.
2. That the council, with the aid of the standing committees working in conjunction with it, prepare and submit to the members of importance to the general meetings.
3. That the council and standing committees shall each present a progressive policy for endorsement at a general meeting, and out of those of year of actual work accomplished.
4. All technicalities and unnecessary forms be eliminated from by-laws and meetings.
5. Economy in all expenditures. Platted matter of value, such as trade bulletins, etc., issued.
6. Instructive lectures in trade interests given during winter months.
7. The principal feature conducive to a city's welfare, viz: The encouragement of existing industries and establishment of new ones be made a leading work of the board, and a special standing committee appointed for it.
8. There being full assurance of a permanent source of income, manufactures being supported by the manufacturers themselves, no time should be lost in its establishment.
9. More amicable relations sought with the other boards of trade of the province.
10. A systematic and continuous effort to draw trade to Victoria through old and new channels.

Your committee is convinced that after careful consideration and a full understanding of our situation you will support such a ticket made as far as possible fair and acceptable to all interests.

We beg to remind you that your committee will submit their report to the business men at a meeting to be held at the Pioneer hall, on Tuesday evening, June 21, 1904, when the ticket then submitted will be considered and dealt with.

In the name and best interests of the trade of Victoria, yours respectfully,
P. C. McGregor, Chris. Spencer, W. G. Cameron, Phil. R. Smith, George Carter, G. McCandless, S. R. Newton, H. B. Thompson, J. Patterson, J. Yorke, W. B. Williams, S. Shore, P. A. Pauline, A. J. Morley, Committee.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, June 18.—8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.

An important high barometer area, which will bring from the southwest, spreading inland; it is likely to cause a spell of fine and warmer weather throughout this province. A general rainfall has occurred from the coast to the Rockies, and thunderstorms are now setting in from Alberta to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

| | Mm. | Max. |
|---------------------|-----|------|
| Victoria | 52 | 54 |
| New Westminster | 54 | 61 |
| Kamloops | 54 | 72 |
| Barkerville | 34 | 60 |
| Port Simpson | 44 | 52 |
| Dawson | 34 | 54 |
| Calgary, Alta. | 48 | 54 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 58 | 88 |
| Portland, Ore. | 52 | 62 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 50 | 64 |

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time), Sunday:
Victoria and vicinity: Westerly winds; fair today and Monday; higher temperature. Lower Mainland: Fair today and Monday; higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

| Deg. | Mean | Deg. |
|--------|------|---------|
| 5 a.m. | 52 | Mean |
| Noon | 53 | Highest |
| 5 p.m. | 54 | Lowest |

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m. 10 miles southwest.
Noon 24 miles west.
5 p.m. 32 miles southwest.

Average state of weather.—Fair.
Rain—30 inch.
Sunshine—8 hours 18 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed, .30.294
Corrected, .30.316

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected, .30.32

BOGUS BARONETS.

According to the editor of "Dod's Peerage" there are 65 bogus baronets in this country—gentlemen, that is, who are said to be using the title of baronet without the right to do so. There is nothing to stop the use of the title in the absence of fraud—and the editors of the three principal Peerages are constantly sifting the claims of names sent to them for insertion. "Why," asked the editor, "should we have to decide who should be a baronet or not? That is what it comes to under the present loose system. If we wanted we could create baronets by the simple process of inserting the names of bogus claimants in our books." The government, however, pressed to establish a tribunal to settle these questions.

Established 1858 A.W. Bridgman, 41 Gov't. St.

Real Estate—Stores, Houses and Farms for sale and to let
Financial—Money to loan in sums from \$500 to \$30,000
Insurance—Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London;
Canada Accident Assurance Co.; Plate Glass

L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

First Meeting for Study Takes Place Tomorrow Evening.

It is expected that there will be a full attendance of members and of ladies and gentlemen who wish to become members of L'Alliance Francaise tomorrow evening at the Balmoral hotel at 8 o'clock. The order of business on that occasion will be as follows:

Payment of dues, short description of the comedy to be read; reading of "Le Voyage de Monsieur Perichon," the different characters to be taken by members of the association.

For the information of those who think of joining the association it may be announced that the terms of membership are as follows: Names must be submitted to the executive committee; members must pay an entrance fee of \$1 and an annual subscription of \$3, or in case of more than one member from the same family, \$3 from the first and \$1.50 from each of the others. All those dues are payable in advance. It is not the intention of the association to be any way exclusive. All who take an interest in the French literature and language will be welcome as members. The meetings will be held regularly every Monday evening, and will afford splendid opportunities for the practice of French conversation and for the interchange of views on French literature. The membership of the association is already showing a very healthy growth, and it is not improbable that L'Alliance Francaise will be one of the city's most flourishing institutions before the coming winter has set in.

All who would like to join should communicate with Miss Leiser, the honorary secretary.

BAD BLOOD.

The Root of Most Troubles That Afflict Mankind.

Bad blood is the mother of fifty diseases. It causes disease wherever your body is weak, and it causes you to suffer from pimples, pale cheeks, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism or general decline. In each case the cause is the same—bad blood. Strike at once at the root of the trouble by renewing and enriching your blood supply with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to give you new, rich, red blood that will carry healing to every part of your body. Among the thousands who have proved the truth of these statements is Mr. Neil H. McDonald, Estmere, N. B., who says: "I have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all that is claimed for them. My appetite was completely run down, my nerves were poor and I suffered much from severe headaches. Doctor's medicine gave me no relief, so I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Few have been restored me to good health and made me feel like a new man." Give the pills a fair trial and you will find new health and strength. Don't take a substitute or anything else, and let the just say so. See that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by direct order to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GEMS FROM HERBERT SPENCER.

Not to be impulsive—not to be spurred hither and thither by each desire which the truth comes upon you, but to be self-restrained, self-balanced, governed with the joint decision of the feelings in council assembled, before whom every action shall have been fully debated and calmly determined—this is which moral education strives to produce.

Bo sparing of commands. Command only when other means are inexplicable or have failed.

Do not gain a boy's trust; convince him by your behavior that you have his happiness at heart; let him discover that you are the wiser of the two; let him experience the benefit of following your advice and the evils that arise from disregarding it, and fear not that you will readily enough guide him.

Command is a blight to the affection. Whatsoever of beauty—whatsoever of poetry—there is in the passion that unites the sexes withers up and dies in the cold atmosphere of authority.

It is becoming a matter of wonder that there should ever have existed those who thought it admirable to enjoy without working, at the expense of those who worked without enjoying.

Mental power cannot be got from ill-fed brains. In our tender regard for the vested interests of the few, let us not forget the rights of the many.

Despotism in the state is associated with despotism in the family. Evolution can only end in the establishment of the greatest perfection and the most complete happiness.

We hear a great deal about "the vile body," and many are encouraged by the phrase to transgress the laws of health. But nature quietly suppresses those who treat disrespectfully one of her highest products, and leaves the world to be peopled by the descendants of those who are not so foolish.

Every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided that he infringe not on the equal freedom of any other man. Free institutions can be properly worked only by men each of whom is jealous of his own rights and also sympathetically jealous of the rights of others—who will neither himself aggress on his neighbors in small things or great, nor tolerate aggression on them by others.

No one can be perfectly free till all are free; no one can be perfectly moral until all are moral; no one can be perfectly happy till all are happy.

Whoever thinks that men might have full sympathy with their fellows, while lacking all sympathy with inferior creatures, will discover his error on looking at the facts.

Scarcely any connection exists between morality and the discipline of ordinary teaching. Mere culture of the intellect (and education as usually conducted amounts to little more) is hardly at all operative upon conduct. Creeds pressed upon the mind, good principles learned by rote, lessons in right and wrong, will not eradicate vicious propensities, though people, in spite of their experience as parents and as citizens, persist in hoping they will.

All breaches of the laws of health are physical sins. When this is generally seen, then and not till then will the physical education of the young receive the attention it deserves.

The saying that beauty is but skin-deep is a skin-deep saying.

People are beginning to see the first requisite in life is to be a good animal. The best brain is found to be of little service if there is not enough vital energy to work it, and hence to obtain the one by sacrificing the source of the other, is now considered a folly—a folly which the eventual failure of juvenile prodigies constantly illustrates. We are discovering the wisdom of the saying that one secret in education is to know how wisely to lose time.

Water Glass Egg Preserver

Eggs preserved in WATER GLASS PRESERVER are of as fine flavor as when new laid, when boiled or prepared in any desired way. The season for cheap eggs is near, so ORDER NOW! WATER GLASS is approved by GUELPH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. One tin preserves 8 dozen; price 25c.

J. L. WHITE, & CO.,
DRUGGISTS
30 and 32 Government St., near P. O.

W. JONES,

DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER.
Regular weekly sale will be held at Mart, 58 Broad street, 2 p. m.,

Tuesday 21st

When a most desirable lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS will be sold.

Terms cash. No reserve.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE

New House, Oak Bay, 8 rooms. Modern built, fine sea view. Terms moderate. Apply

W. E. REGAN,
Oak Bay Avenue.
Or Pemberton & Son, Fort Street.

Patronize Home Industry

In the new building on Carey Road, the Victoria Creamery is again in operation, having installed an entirely new plant. Ask for Victoria Creamery Butter—Second to none in the province. Patronize home industry and keep the money in circulation in Victoria.

The Victoria Creamery Association
VICTORIA, B. C.

HARDAKER AUCTIONEER

I will sell without reserve at Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas street,

Friday 24th, 2 P. M.
Valuable and well-Kept

FURNITURE

2 Sets Single Harness
Refrigerator, Etc.

Particulars Later.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

WHITE ROCK

The only water that blends perfectly with MILK, WINE OR WHISKY.
Pure, Sparkling and Healthful.
At All Dealers.

Have you tried Red Raven Spits?
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New Theory of Pneumonia

In a paper entitled "Lobar Pneumonia as a Secondary Disease. Preventable and Controllable by Physical and Dietetic Methods," which he read at a recent meeting of the Clinical Society of the St. Olaf Physical Therapeutics, Dr. Morris W. Brinkmann of New York advanced a theory as to the origin of pneumonia, and advocated treatment radically different from the usual theories and treatments. The paper will be published in Germany and the United States next month in two medical journals.

The theory in brief is that pneumonia is directly due to disorders of the abdominal organs, which cause undue upward pressure of the diaphragm and consequently result in impeded respiration. The cure of the resulting pneumonia, according to Dr. Brinkmann, depends upon restoring the affected abdominal organs to normal conditions.

In support of his contention Dr. Brinkmann points to his experience in dealing with pneumonia along the lines suggested in his treatment, and he declares that by the methods advocated by him he has succeeded in reducing a high mortality rate to nothing.

Dr. Brinkmann's theory of pneumonia is stated thus:

"The associated conditions noted in acute lobar pneumonia, such as distension of other stomach or intestines, or both together, with or without enlargement of the liver or spleen or both. The importance of these conditions will be seen in considering the etiology of pneumonia, after studying the anatomical and physiological arrangement of the respiratory apparatus.

"The lungs are limited in their movements in all directions by certain localities. Any obstacle to full expansion of the lung is an abnormal state of the respiratory apparatus as well as to the circulatory mechanism.

"The variation in the cubic capacity of the chest produced by the relation and elevation of the chest is not as great a factor as the variation which can be produced by the action of the diaphragm. The diaphragm is also the roof of the abdomen.

"When, therefore, the roof of the abdomen is pressed upward, the floor of the chest is also pressed upward. Whether this displacement produces changes in the respiration we shall at once be able to determine.

"The amount of air which the average adult inspires is 28 cubic inches per respiration, and this is done, we will assume, 20 times a minute, or 560 cubic inches are breathed per minute. If for any cause the ability to take in air is reduced, the necessity for it is not removed and the individual adapts himself by varying the rate of breathing.

"Thus if 28 cubic inches per respiration are deficient, this is equivalent to

GRAND DUCHESS ALEXANDRA.

The marriage of Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland and Brunswick, and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin may well have given satisfaction to the bride's grandmother, the aged Queen of Hanover. She had lived, it is true, not quite long enough to be present at the wedding, but long enough to enjoy thwarting the Prussian family which seized her throne. Alexandra is the Princess whom the German Emperor is said to have chosen for his eldest son. The ex-Queen of Hanover had lived to be eighty-six, having long outlived her blind spouse, but no age was too long for her resentment at the treatment which that spouse and their son, the Duke of Mecklenburg, had meted out to her. She passed nearly forty years in exile in her family a protest against the great injustice of the seizure by Prussia of Hanover, and it may be said that her grandfather disdained an imperial throne which was offered with the drawback of an alliance with the hated Hohenzollerns.

The chances of happiness for Princess Alexandra are not bright. She is wedded life with the advantage of mutual inclination on the part of the bride and bridegroom. No happiness could have been hers if she had taken the glittering but married the ineffectual Crown Prince. It would have been a cold-blooded marriage for State reasons as was the wedding of the present Emperor. But unless apertures and rumors are wrong, Alexandra is to be the woman to submit to domestic tyranny or stand idle.



GRAND DUCHESS ALEXANDRA.

Without a struggle to assert herself, the marriage of Princess Alexandra is not a happy one. She has received a certain political flavor through the presence of important Hanoverians whose hearts are true to the Guelphs, but the situation is such as to create little excitement in the Guelphs. It is only the most perfunctory remarks in the greater part of the German press.

The Hanoverian question is only important in contingencies hardly likely to occur during the reign of the Emperor. It would be hard to force the conditions under which a return of a Guelph ruler to Hanover would be possible, but claimants to thrones never give up hope; but beneath their yearning to their heirs with a steady "worthy of a better cause."

Whether Central Party or Socialists or Agrarians gain preponderance in Germany, there will be no popular, no feudal, no clerical enthusiasm for the return of a Guelph. The question of Germany is rather the other way—how to get rid of more of the small rulers. The King of Hanover is not half the trouble while sternly sulking at Gmunden than he would be in Hanover.

What makes a return to the Guelph line in Hanover doubly detested is the close connection which has naturally existed between that house and the English throne. Germans are still sensitive over the influence formerly exerted by Prussian politics by British statescraft, reinforced by royal connections that reach back to the beginnings of Prussia as a kingdom. It is true that Prussia reaped enormous benefits thereby. What would Frederick the Great have done without British subsidies and support when three countries sought to suppress the rising power? It is ungrateful of Prussia to forget these benefits, but very few nations are grateful. Perhaps it is better for Germany that Alexandra did not marry the Crown Prince.

HOW TO EDUCATE A WIFE.

(By Lady Henry Somerset.)

I am strong of opinion that a woman need not be taught her business. We have heard with a persistent repetition that home is woman's place. I believe it with all my heart.

What does it involve?

First, some sort of knowledge of common life, the power of buying and selling, of keeping accurate accounts, of understanding how to govern and superintend servants; and such superintendence can never be undertaken save by one who understands the work which she is to do. It should be done, and how it should be done.

In these times, when it is difficult in England and in America to acquire good servants, this seems to me to be essentially the business of the woman who makes home her first care.

Again, there is another very important side to the business of a woman's life, and that is the art of wholesome, appetizing cookery.

I suppose we have in mind whenever we think of this subject many instances of homes that have been practically ruined on account of domestic arrangements which women show for this special department of the household.

Men suffer, children suffer, the household suffers, and it is generally mainly due to the fact that when a girl marries she has not the remotest idea how an onion is made, or a cucumber is cooked. A few duties turned out of a chef's dish form probably her entire knowledge of the culinary art, and in consequence of this great omission in woman's education, both in England and America, the custom is obtaining of living in a hotel instead of making a home.

From every point of view I deprecate the habit. I grieve to see all over this country the immense palace hotels opening everywhere. I think it sets a wrong standard of existence, destroys the idea of simplicity and refinement, engenders the belief that soft carpets and marble halls, braying bands and French cooking and a hundred other expensive tastes are part of the necessary measures of existence.

The fabric upon which such a concept is built is ethically wrong. The greatest charm that can exist in any home is the sense of quiet, of refinement, of individuality, of personal touch which can only be found in a well-ordered, well-run and well-managed home.

So far the business of woman has yet to be taught to her, and I think I know nothing more engaging than the idea of simplicity and refinement, which which ministers to the comfort, but rather because such a woman becomes the pivot upon which the whole household turns, to whom all go with their wants, their difficulties or their problems.

Some articles of wreckage of a very interesting and historic nature have just been rescued from the deep off Halloway Bay, where they have lain for the last twenty years. They consist of the engine, pump and engine framework of the Steamship Sirius. It was the first British steamer that crossed the Atlantic. It was lost in 1847.

The Tyranny of Etiquette

"Rita," the caustic female philosopher, who has been bounding with notions of ancient times so much, classically, has this to say in the London Daily Mail, about etiquette, bugbear of human existence:

Etiquette is the foolish and insincere social code which has been imposed upon a mere conventional form. It has degenerated into tyranny, from merely regulating a code of behavior, or a law of precedence, it has usurped the government of professions and become more or less the ruler and the taskmaster of social life.

Naturally etiquette has certain advantages to distinguish its place in the economy of things, just as the wearing of wigs gives dignity to legal officials, or the surplice and hood and lawn sleeves of the clergy represent grades of office or academical honors.

But like many other rules for regulating human conduct under varying conditions, etiquette has become an abuse of power, instead of remaining its regulator. It has usurped one office after another with the greed of a place-seeker. It has robbed truth, of its meaning dignity of its worth, and justness of its own clearness of vision. The whole complicated machinery of the law has arrived at its present unsatisfactory conditions by means of this red-tape tyrant. It has become impossible for two rational persons to arrange a dinner, settle a bargain, undertake or complete a purchase without legal advice. And legal advice must always run in double harness.

It would not be etiquette for a lawyer to arrange matters with the other party concerned in his client's business. He can only do it with the said "other party's" legal adviser. Thus a simple matter resting on individual faith or honor becomes surrounded with difficulties, hedged by suggestions, sharp set with obstacles. It is further involved by contingencies, and usually ends in ruinous expense, legal fees, and general animosity. Of all the gigantic frauds of civilization, the law is perhaps the most appalling. No sane mind can contemplate its work without a feeling of absolute hopelessness. The process of asking wrong seen right, and truth a lie, or vice versa, is essentially the grand achievement of legal equity. The old story of the lawyer who set up in a country town and nearly starved for want of work until good fortune sent a second lawyer to the same place holds good as an example of professional utility. It also enforces the right and just observance of legal etiquette, which makes silk superior to "stuff," and ermine to silk, and regulates the number of horsehair rolls in a Chancellor's wig, and would make the loss of multiplication of one such roll a criminal offense.

Which is all very funny and comfortable, and very true. Probably legal etiquette has its uses, just as the mace and the sceptre and the robe of state have theirs. But there is this difference. The chicane and complications of legal restrictions and legal ceremonies have interfered with the uses of the law, while multiplying its abuses a hundredfold. The force of drawing up "legal" documents shows a mere idiotic repetition of words and phrases, a mere useless piling on of useless expressions so that the clerk and the scrivener may earn a few extra pence, and the client be maled in bills of cost. Let any one who has had a series of dealings with lawyers pause to ask himself how much of it was any benefit or any service.

LIVES SACRIFICED TO ETIQUETTE.

To turn from the legal to the medical profession is to perceive even greater danger and more serious effects from the observance of social formality.

The number of human lives sacrificed to medical etiquette is quite as alarming as the number of sacrifices to legal etiquette. The medical profession, in its treatment of ignorant and bigoted practitioners.

No medical man will attend a case where another medical man is in attendance, even when he knows that that other is killing his patient. There must first of all be a consultation between them, and then the sufferer, or the sufferer's friends, must give number one his tongue before etiquette permits number two to do anything. So precious hours are wasted, failing strength overtaxed, unnecessary endurance of pain strained to breaking point, and all because one professional man dare not say openly that another is ignorant or culpable. If he did so it would, of course, be libel—being true, and libel means law, and law means proof, and of all provable things the disease, its cause, or cure of any suffering individual is one of the most difficult, and also the most expensive. So one unfortunate being suffers or dies for the good of the many, and etiquette is satisfied even if the murdered sufferer's friends are not.

It is this same medical etiquette that has been so staunch a foe to medical progress. Any new discovery or invention is so hampered by restrictions that its merest hint is condemned, and its proved truths only permitted to observing a formula sacred to the medical college and its noble body of autocrats. No surgeon can act independent of these said autocrats without running the risk of proclaimed "quackery."

Cases and instances might be multiplied to show the absurdity of a law which, like most unwritten laws, is but the more jealously observed. For etiquette has the appetite and the talons of an eagle, and all civilized mankind is its prey. Perhaps like that kindly bird it has a preference for the human sheep. And has not Carlyle asserted that the genus Fool weighs heavily in the scale of humanity? Class dignities what the masses despise. Nevertheless, the power of etiquette has stepped from the seats of the mighty to control even the middle and lower grades of social life. There is an etiquette for the shopkeeper, the hairdresser's saloon, the editor's office, the club, the shop-assistant, the varying degrees of social inferiority, and the servants' hall. The area has its rules, and the kitchen its proprieties. The smallest social assemblage, a law of its own, and the payment of a first call and the leaving of the exact number of cards is as obligatory on Mrs. Smith of Peckham as on her Grace the Duchess of Belgrave.

Man, set on ever such a little throne of authority, immediately begins to assert his power. A woman asserts long with or without the throne. Poverty is the one and only leveller of mankind. Yet even poverty has a code of laws, all quaint and absurd, and yet hedgehog for the rich. The professions are special hedges for the rich, the aristocracy a hundred little foolish dignities and prejudices. The cleric who holds a living cannot but pose as superior to the struggling curate. The archdeacon cannot be so graciously to the vicar, the dean to the canon, the archbishop to the bishop, and so in like manner, each and all of the sacerdotal dignitaries uphold the law of sacerdotal etiquette.

There is one astonishing form of etiquette which seems obligatory to even these enemies of success. Press criticizes the etiquette of praise. Once a suitable object for such commendation has been selected, he, or she, is safe for all time. The actor who is notoriously failing, the actress who should have long since retired, the singer whose strained voice shows every year new signs of "break-down," the author whose work is a growing progress in poverty; one and all of these have only to appear in their form or publish and forthwith they are met with the old "gush," the old adjectives of laudation. How much kinder and wiser would be a hint that their day is over, their powers a failure, their once glorious voices a mere cracked cello, and their brain-work an unimpaired effort.

But it would not be etiquette to say such things. So the old favorites leech and mumble and screech their "C in Alt," and the worn-out author poses, and one and all show themselves a crowdable and vain spectacle to a pitiable and starved and languid and tired "Where they really once so wonderful? What a pity, then, not to retire on their laurels while yet those laurels were green and fresh."

But the truth is a harsh adversary. So the etiquette of politeness has been invented to tone down such harshness, and throughout all forms and grades of social life the misrepresentation of the real serves a special purpose to meet a special end.

"RITA."

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LEWIS ETZEL

Nin-Chwang, June 18, Lewis Etzel, correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, was killed while on a junk between Schwantatz and Eddicko by some Chinese soldiers on another vessel who were searching for pirates. The junk at the time was ten miles out at sea. Immediately after realizing the mistake they had made the soldiers sailed away and have not been seen since.

The United States Consul General, Mr. H. B. Miller, held an inquest at Schwantatz, at which the Chinese General acknowledged that Etzel was killed by his soldiers.

Mr. Ernest Brindle, of the London Daily Mail, who was along with Etzel when he was shot, testified that his junk was met by a party of soldiers and was fired upon in spite of the fact that the two foreigners were plainly visible at a distance of less than 100 yards. At least 150 shots were fired at the correspondents' junk, which did not reply.

one-quarter of the air taken in during the inspiratory effort. In order to make up this deficiency he requires one-quarter more times than under normal conditions, so that he now breathes 25 times per minute. In other words, the individual can compensate for his deficiency by increasing the number of respirations.

"The limit of compensation is, however, reached when the individual can no longer make a sufficient number of respirations to overcome the deficiency in cubic inches per respiration.

"The air entering the lungs at each inspiration and leaving with each expiration, the so-called tidal air, is in contrast-distinction to the air remaining in the lungs in excess of this, called the reserve and residual air.

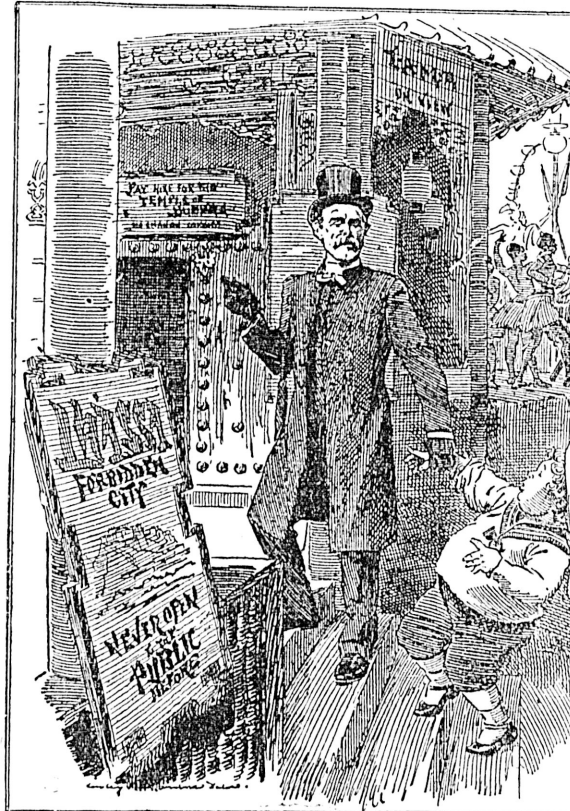
"The difficulty in breathing is approximately developed as follows: When the capacity of the throat is so reduced that the tidal air no longer can be held, the reserve air must do full duty, necessitating labored respiration. As the still greater deficiency of air capacity through lack of space, the residual air is mechanically forced out, and gasping respiration results.

"When the capacity of the chest is so reduced that the necessary amount of residual air is encroached upon, the pneumonia support for the lung structure is removed to the same extent, and the conditions necessary for the proper inflation and decomposition of the lung are also the support of the great mass of blood vessels carrying the blood from the right side of the heart through the lungs to the left side of the heart.

"Especially to be avoided are all nitrogenous foodstuffs such as meat, eggs, butter, cheese and milk, and broths containing them. I give oatmeal, graham bread, fruit (raw, stewed or baked), leafy vegetables, green salads. Water is to be freely taken."—New York Sun.

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL YOU NEED IT.

The season is again at hand when diarrhoea and dysentery are prevalent. As the blood in the system is being purged, the family is taken with a violent attack, but be prepared. A bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand when needed has saved many a life. Procure it at once. For sale by all druggists.



ANOTHER SIDE-SHOW. FROM PUNCH.

MASTER JOSEPH BOUL. "NEED WE GO IN HERE, SIR?"
MR. BARNES. "YES, MASTER JOSEPH. YOU MUSTN'T MISS THIS ON ANY ACCOUNT."
MASTER J. B. "OH, ALL RIGHT. I SAY, IT ISN'T ANYTHING LIKE THE SOMALI ONE, IS IT?"

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FRIDAY—MORNING—Grand Naval and Military Parade, terminating at Cambie Street Grounds. AFTERNOON—Senior Lacrosse Match, Vancouver vs. Victoria; Cricket Match, Vancouver vs. Victoria, at Brockton Point; Children's Sports and Balloon Ascent at Cambie Street Grounds; Horse Races at Hastings. EVENING—The Vancouver Musical Society, at the Inlet.
SATURDAY—MORNING—Naval Regatta on the Inlet. AFTERNOON—North Pacific Amateur Athletic Association Sports at Brockton Point, and Naval Sports on Cambie Street Grounds; Horse Races at Hastings. His Majesty's Warships will be present, and the men will also participate in the sports.
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More Reminiscences.

BY SIR F. C. BURNAND, KT.

Editor of "Punch."

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Alfred encore. Back to Theobalds. Charming companionship. Peripatetic philosophy. A minor poet. Expert's opinion. A mere nobody. The quashed fester. The "solemn interposing puff." Solemn golden. Criticism. Argument. Poet's corner. A poet cornered. Two of a trade. Limits of humor. Our patience. The bait. The fish wary. Tackling the trout. Bagging him. "A little thing of my own." Ancient manner. Guest. Escape. The morning after. Al fresco entertainment. Mericoan masque. Bad for the bear. Parting of the ways. "Next please."

But to return to my Alfred. During my earliest days on the Punch staff I was frequently a guest at Theobalds' Waltham at that time, about 1862, and for many years after, the delightful old-world residence of my friend, Fred Wilson. Here it was that I first met Alfred Austin, whom, as I agreed with him on scarcely a single subject in literature, art or matters social, polemical or political, I found a most charming conversational companion during the walks that we took for the sake of health and appetite, especially the latter as being of immediate and vital importance. I hate, as does everyone, a disagreeable companion, but a disagreeing one is just exactly what anyone absolutely requires to stimulate his own ideas. The arguer who can agree to differ, without losing his temper, or expressing his contempt for your lack of intelligence or your perverted taste, is the man of men, or the woman of women, to ac-

Austin, "you said you were now engaged on some poems?" Alfred casually admitted the fact. "When you were about to bring out your last," went on our host, still continuing his conversation to the poet, "you read them to me."

"Your criticisms were most valuable," replied the poet with greatest courtesy.

"Our host accepted the compliment. 'I am sure,' he said with a certain amount of self-complacency, 'that any author can obtain some good by allowing a friend who is quite unbiassed to offer suggestions.'"

This was a side hit at me, as it was owing to his absolute condemnation of my most pretentious work that I had re-written it entirely and had it accepted by Mark Lemon. But I knew what his next remark would be, and so I said with an air of genial gratitudo:

"Yes, that is so." Then I turned to Alfred Austin. You see, I said, "I read something to Fred, and in consequence of his criticism I re-wrote it, and it was accepted for Punch."

Alfred Austin did not appear very much impressed by the fact, but I was playing my game ("Do you follow me, Watson?") and the happy thought had occurred to me of getting even with my fellow-poet who, during our walk, had assumed a haughty air with regard to my peculiar line of work, literary and dramatic. Fred Wilson was much gratified naturally at my giving this testimony to his merits as a critic, though he self-deni-

use, as an indication of what popularity, in a general way, (meaning the agate), a poem might achieve.

Thus pressed, Alfred, as if yielding with indifferer grace, retired to fetch his poems, which were either in manuscript or proof, and no sooner had he disappeared than Fred, putting down his pipe, observed to me:

"You remember that poem of mine you liked so much?"

"Didn't I! Should I ever forget it! I remembered, and I remember to this very day, how its recital, with repetitions, suggested alterations, amendments or additions, had kept me up, but not absolutely awake, till long past midnight, in that very smoking-room."

"Oh, yes," I answered readily. Then I asked "Hastn't Alfred Austin heard it?"

"No." No—(Oh, what a chance!) "Then," said I, "certainly my advice is—read it to him."

"I will," answered Fred Wilson, with stern determination, and forthwith went to fetch his manuscript.

The poet's weakness was my opportunity. Both poets away, the third party—goes to bed.

Without more ado, I retired chuckling. I could imagine the scene, and as I imagined it, so, as I learned the next morning, it happened.

Alfred Austin, unwillingly, but to gratify his host, read his sonnets. The host criticized; Alfred, warming to the subject defended, yielded, compromised; flattered his friend by promising to carefully consider the sug-

Prince in velvet tights with a feathered cap (reminiscent of the figure of Prince Charming) in colored prints of an old-fashioned story book, and Bruin was reposed by a tall, serene, elderly gentleman a Mr. Peet-ham by name, if I remember rightly, who, strongly against my will, had consented to make a box of his back again, being sewn up in a bag skin for this occasion only. What represented I forget. I think I may have been a sort of comic squire attendance on Alfred Austin, as Friar. But I am not sure. Anyway, I was a person of no importance. I know I had a cudgel given me, but without any directions as to its use, do not remember any dialogue; witnessed a good deal on the lawn, took part in the government of a school at; and when the fun flagged, we, the Prince and I, the Squire, set work to be-labor the Bear, who, on account of the skin being tight sewn up, to move his arms and legs had to agitate, we heard through his skin to be crying out to us in a still voice:

"Here! I say! do hit like that! it hurts! I say—confound it!"

And then the Bear, led across the lawn, and at last over the tree-trunk flower-beds, hotly puffed by the Prince and Squire, in with sword and cudgel, "getting one or two," at the fugitive whom we came up with him, and he disappeared.

Since that time whether Poet Laureate or not, I have never seen him. I have never met him, and indeed have met but every rare occasion.

(To be continued.)

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Torpedo Power—Mikvith Non-Separating Cream—An Inland Dream—How the Power of the Mind—A Mysterious Bird Catastrophe.

A new branch of science, called psychomechanics, has received special attention in France by Dr. Charles Ferri. His results show that a man has a greater capacity or average than for either intense or able work, and that one's powers vary greatly with the mental conditions. Country to general belief, mental work does not rest one who is physically tired or vice versa. Capacity for work increases to a certain degree with heat of the head; light has a stimulating effect and darkness depresses; even eyes have some influence, while sounds have a stimulating and variable effect; and taste seem to stimulate and then depress to a greater degree. Gesticulation, aside from the taste-stimulation, diminishes muscular work. Most nerve-poisons—alcohol, opium, hashish, valerin, alcohol, tobacco, coffee or tea—produce a transitory stimulation and this is followed by depression, which diminishes the total work.

Water is often thought to be almost absolutely incompressible. But Dr. Tate has now calculated that the ocean would rise 116 feet higher than at present if it were not compressed by its own weight. We are indebted to this compression, therefore for 2,000,000 square miles of our land.

Investigating a reported discovery, Dr. Greff, of Berlin, has proven that radium offers no hope whatever of aiding the blind to see.

To us the world's sturdiest arena of life is the deep sea. Those animals have well marked distinctions. Dr. Apitzsch finds that five important conditions affect the life forms, viz: the great water pressure, the low temperature, the chemical condition of the water, the peculiarly giving of shells to the crustacea and cartilaginous skeletons to the fish. The existence of plant-eating animals is made possible by the material falling from above. Lack of sunlight causes absence of eyes in the bottom-dwelling animals. The phosphorescence of some of the animals. Red and black are the common colors of the animals.

At a London hospital oedema has been removed from the face in several hundred cases by simple manipulation with the fingers. The oedema is first located by X-rays, and if flesh over one end is then pressed and released repeatedly, the needle being thus caused to travel to the skin in the direction of its finer end. There is little pain, and no suppuration.

The ordinary Whitehead or automobile torpedo consists of a cigar-shaped steel cylinder about eighteen inches in diameter and eighteen feet long, which carries in its forward end about 200 pounds of high explosive with a percussion fuse, while the central portion is a reservoir for air at a pressure of 1,500 pounds per square inch, and the rear end contains the compressed air motor driving the propeller. A gyroscopic rudder keeps the torpedo on a straight course. The air supply lasts about a minute, driving the torpedo half a mile, and as this speed is exceeded by some cruisers and other vessels there is risk that a vessel may overtake a torpedo fired upon it, and speed from its own propellers. To guard against this damage is the purpose of Hudson Maxim's late invention. With motor, a fuel somewhat resembling smokeless powder, he instantaneously generates steam for the torpedo engine, doubling the ordinary motor, and assuring a speed beyond the swiftest cruiser or torpedo-boat destroyer.

The process of homogenizing milk—perfected by Gailin, of Paris—consists of forcing the milk, at about 18 degrees F., from a closed drum in very fine jets against a porcelain plate. The fat globules are broken up into very minute particles. There is no subsequent tendency for cream to rise, as the tendency is not affected, and when combined with pasteurization, the treated milk keeps a long time unchanged.

The cost of concentrating the force of sea waves must ever prevent the utilization of wave power, in the opinion of M. Martini, a French engineer. The elevation of floats is only moderate and it takes a long time, so that the apparatus is very expensive for small power.

Tallenwan Bay is one of the finest deep water harbors on the Pacific. It is free from ice, has a depth of 180 feet, and is thirty feet of water can enter at low tide without difficulty and without the aid of pilots can sail or steam alongside the immediate docks and piers, where the cargoes can be taken on and off by cars and run direct for 6,000 miles into the city of St. Petersburg. Five large piers had been constructed, each supplied with modern steam cranes, gas, electric lights and water, and a large breakwater was being constructed so that ships could lie at the piers and load and unload regardless of weather. In the harbor there are piers and canals, extended between the piers and along the shore for two miles. There were two first-class dry docks, one intended for ordinary ocean steamers and the other designed to accommodate the large vessels of war or commerce.

Truth points out that Dublin is in the curious position, as the capital of a Catholic country, of not only possessing no Catholic cathedral, but having two Protestant cathedrals.

WOOD FOR SALE

400 cords of first-class red fir cordwood for sale, with a first-class saw business. Apply Geo. A. Jones, 80 North Park Street.

MONEY TO LOAN

—ON—
MORTGAGE

Improved Security at Current Rates of Interest.

NSURE

—IN THE—

Manchester Fire Assurance Company

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102 GOVERNMENT ST.

Holidays are Kodak Days.

Take one with you. Kodaks, Century Cameras, Non-Curling Film.
FLEMING BROS.,
52 Government Street.

Valuable Waterfrontage FOR SALE

Lots 201 and 203, Victoria City, situated in the foot of Yates Street, with wharf over 160 feet long, and two large warehouses. For particulars apply to

J. STUART YATES

\$1.00 White Shirt

Made of best quality muslin body, with extra heavy reinforced linen front, cuffs and neckband, double back and shoulders, continuous facings at openings, cushion button holes, cuffs attached or separate; sizes 14 to 18. The best \$1.00 White Shirt in the world.
Linen collar, 4-fold, all sizes, all shapes, 2 for 25c.

W. G. CAMERON

55 Johnson St.

TENTS, TENTS, TENTS

We have a large assortment of tents, bags and covers; all grades, sizes and prices; at the largest and best equipped sail loft and tent factory in the city. Call and place your orders with us for sails, tents and home flags.

And a few words with the proprietors will convince you of the difference between the Leader and the Followers.
125 Government Street, Upstairs.

F. Jenue & Bro., Props.

Practical Sail and Tent Makers.
Established 22 years. Phone 703.

TRY COFFEE CEREAL, Made From Cereals

Sold everywhere by all Grocers. Ask your Grocer for free sample package.

COFFEE



Health and Warmth
is the result of drinking Coffee Cereal. A most nutritious beverage that feeds the brain and nerve, creates warmth for the whole body, makes bright eyes and rosy cheeks.

Coffee Cereal

is a food drink of great value—an aid to digestion. A most enjoyable beverage for any occasion—pure, wholesome, satisfying. Ask your Grocer for it.

THE CEREAL COFFEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

PRICE 25¢ PER PACKET

PRICE 25¢

CEREAL

Directions For Making Coffee Cereal
For each cup required put into the pot two large teaspoonsful; pour in BOILING water and allow to BOIL from three to five minutes; strain and serve hot with cream.

MORE BARGAINS!

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN HEADWEAR:

Hats and Bonnets, from 50c to \$1.00, now..... 25c
Hats and Bonnets, from \$1.00 to \$1.50, now..... 75c
Still a few Pattern Hats left, at Half price

MRS. W. BICKFORD, 61 and 63 FORT STREET

ELECTRIC SHADES

12½c up To make way for new stock.
See our window.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Be sure the heels are stamped.

GOLD SEAL CRACK-PROOF MINING BOOTS

Be sure that the heels and knees are stamped as per cut and that each boot has our "Gold Seal" stamp on the leg. Manufactured only by

GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY

73 and 75 First St., Portland, Ore.
R. H. PRABH, President.

The Steveston Land & Oil Co. Limited.

The success which has so far attended the work of the Richmond Oil Co., now boring for oil at Steveston, Lulu Island, at the mouth of the Fraser, enables the Directors of the STEVESTON LAND & OIL CO., LIMITED, to place the shares of the latter Company upon the market with every confidence that they can legitimately claim the support of the investing public. The STEVESTON LAND & OIL CO., LIMITED has an option on eleven hundred acres of land in and around the townsite of Steveston, adjoining the oil well now being drilled; and should the confidence of the experts in charge of the work prove to be justified by the facts, it requires but little reflection to realize that those investors who have confidence in this development of the resources of the Province and the courage to back their opinions will be rewarded by a rich harvest in the immediate future. Apart from the enormous appreciation in the value of all adjoining Real Estate which will take place on the discovery of oil, the situation of the property of the

THE STEVESTON OIL CO., Limited.

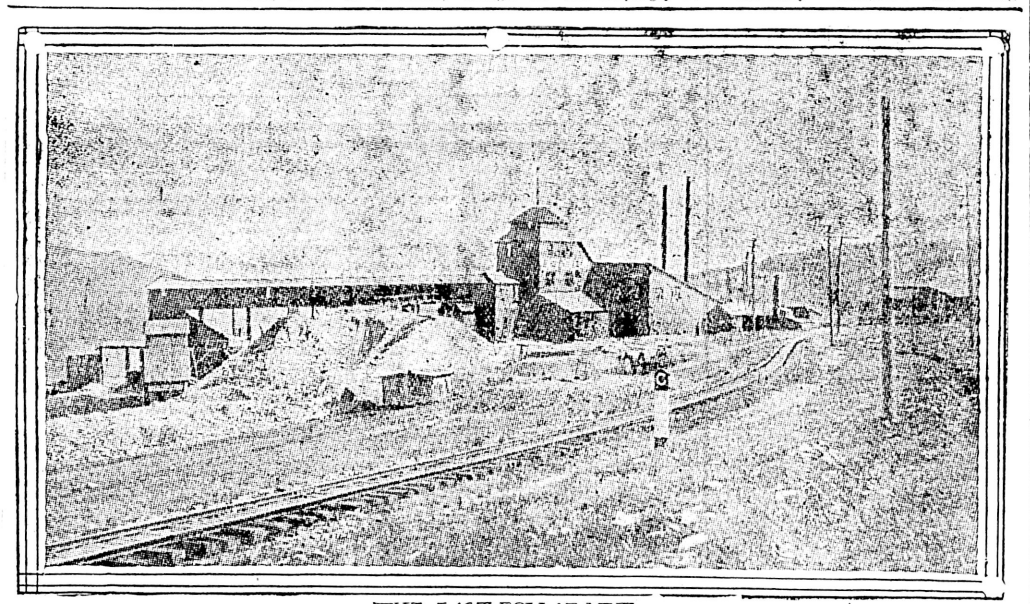
with its proximity to the sea, affords the Company peculiar facilities for the shipping of the oil which their property is expected to produce.

At a depth of 700 feet the pressure in the 10 inch pipe was sufficient to force the water up 12 or 15 feet from the mouth of the pipe, and with the continuation of the boring small globules of oil may be seen spreading on the surface of the water as it is pumped up. It is anticipated from the indications that within very short time the well will be sunk through the bed rock into the oil bearing strata, when an immediate advance in the price of the Company's stock may be looked for. The STEVESTON LAND & OIL CO., LIMITED, is capitalized for \$250,000, divided into 250,000 shares of \$1.00 each. Thirty thousand shares of the one hundred and thirty thousand shares of treasury stock are now on the market, the funds derived from the sale of which will be expended in taking up the options and in developing the Company's property. As an inducement to first purchasers of this stock a bonus of fifty (50%) per cent in fully paid up shares will be made, so that the purchase of 100 shares at par will entitle the purchaser to 150 shares of stock, fully paid, non-assessable, and carrying no personal liability. The Directors reserve to themselves the right to withdraw this stock from the market without notice.

Shares in the stock of the STEVESTON LAND & OIL CO., LIMITED, together with full information as to the prospects, resources and general constitution of the Company may be obtained at its Victoria office, 6-7 MacGregor Building, (opposite Driard Hotel), from the

BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO., Ltd.

OFFICIAL BROKERS



THE LAST DOLLAR MINE

One of the Mines Where Turbulence Has Followed Strike.

company you on your walk. A walk emphatically, mind you, not a drive, or a ride by rail; a walk when you are not tied to time; but can stop for argument or to break its thread by pausing to admire the view; for the picturesque will probably be the one subject on which you will be in perfect agreement, though you will differ as to its best exponents on canvas or in books. There is sure to be a sense of humor common to both of you. Now what amused me intensely on these excursions was that our most kind but decidedly eccentric host, who considered himself a poet of no mean order (in a small way when we had retired for the last conversation, pipe or cigar to the same smoking-room) was wont to lead the conversation in the direction of recent poetry, a subject on which he paid our convive Alfred Austin the compliment of requesting his opinion as that of an expert. As my taste for the higher poetry was considered a matter of no consequence, any attempt on my part to join in their discussion was superfluously disregarded. I confess that at first I was somewhat hurt when, on my observations, which were founded on complete ignorance of the poetic works they happened to be criticizing, were treated with undisguised contempt. To have recourse to jesting and satire resulted in total failure. I had to smoke and sip my whiskey and water in silence, and listen to their

deprecatory any inference that might be drawn from this anecdote, as to an inference that might falsely be drawn as to my early success in lightest literature and flimsiest form of drama.

"I don't pretend," said Fred, smoking steadily, as he sat in his easy chair arrayed in comfortable smoking jacket and easy slippers, "to be a humorist; in fact there are few works of humor, other in poetry or prose, that I care for."

"You mean, of course," Albert put in, "of broad humor."

"Quite so," returned Fred.

Then he continued in a comfortable contented tone, "I know what amuses me, and I know what I like; and in poetry I can distinguish whatever has the time ring. In fact it was only the other day I was talking to my cousin Blackett you know of 'Hurst and Blackett'—about your poems," this he put in pointedly to Alfred Austin, whose attention he thus thought to rouse, "and Blackett has the highest opinion of your work."

"Very good of him," murmured Alfred, evidently pleasantly tickled.

"I told him you were coming to stay here, and that I should ask you, if you had anything in hand and as you tell me you have let me see," here he suddenly broke off and appeared to be trying

gestions he had so kindly made, and was about to hint that it was time for bed, when his host begged him not to hurry, as being comparatively early, he himself was just going to have one more pipe; of course, the last—with just the very last 'night cap' of brandy and soda before turning in. Alfred naturally acquiesced in his host's generally expressed wish, whereupon directly the scene had, as it were, recommenced, our host, producing some papers from a portfolio which he had brought back with him, said:

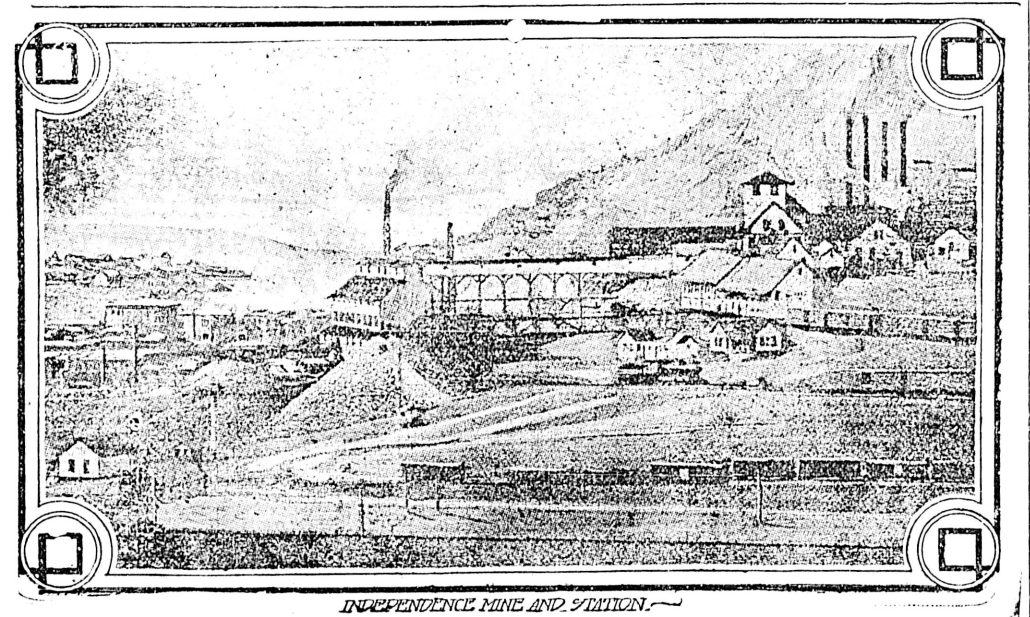
"Now, I'll just read you a little poem." (Imagine the staggerer to Alfred.) "Trapped." (Escape impossible.) "I'm not quite certain of some of it, and should value your opinion. I read it to Frank time again 'some time ago,' and though he doesn't profess to give a critical opinion, yet as one of the public, he liked it immensely."

Poor Alfred! There he was fixed, plume in! Our host held him with his glittering eye as he read aloud to him verses about—

"Green, green,
Nothing but green,
Curtains of green," etc., etc.

At least this is my own impression of it after all these years.

"My dear chap," Alfred Austin confided to me, when breakfasting with our host, at a late hour next morning, "I didn't get to bed for two hours



INDEPENDENCE MINE AND STATION

One of the Famous of the Great Mine in Riot Region of Colorado.

words of wisdom. But I soon became intensely amused.

"I think this a fine passage?" asked our host, reading from something of Tennyson's.

Alfred Austin listened; and then very soon put in a sharp criticism, whereupon argument ensued.

They talked of Longfellow, Browning, Morris, Rossetti, and Swinburne, and as they got on very well without my taking a hand in the game, I am pretty sure they thanked the Gods that had not "made me poetical." Now from a slight experience I had had, privately, of our host's poetical capacity it occurred to me as something quite within the range of probability that this conversation was leading to a certain denouement, and I thought to myself, "If I detect in their talk any indication of my suspicion being correct, off I go quietly, and sans bonsoir, to bed."

ing to recall some particular work or title.

"Then looking up he said to Alfred, 'You mentioned it last time.'"

"Oh, yes," returned Alfred with evident reluctance. "I did tell you I was commencing—" and here he named the subject.

"Have you got it with you?" inquired our host.

Yes, he had.

"Would you mind reading it to me?" asked our host, entirely ignoring me.

"I should so much like to hear it," Alfred replied that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to oblige Fred Wilson, but pleaded that it was rather late, and that "our friend here," meaning me, "would probably be rather bored."

"Not in the least," I protested, and Fred Wilson was kind enough to say that even a hint from some one who did not really appreciate true poetry (always meaning me) might be of some harm, but a disagreeable companion might

POLE VAULTING.

American Champion, 1902.

By G. Anderson.

Copyright, 1904, by W. R. Hearst.

The pole vault is probably the most difficult of all the events on the athletic programme for the reason that while the weight thrower must have strength, the jumper ability and the runner endurance, the athlete who wishes to win success as a pole vaulter must cultivate all three and excel in the two first named qualities.

Supposing the athlete to be of average strength, it is the intelligent application of that power and its gradual increase by practice that will bring success in this interesting event.

The first question that comes to the mind is, How can I obtain the kind of strength which is most needed?

The work can be varied, for almost any exercise will assist in some degree in strengthening useful muscles. I would advise short distance running, hurdling, the broad and high jumps, and gymnastic exercises of all kinds, but don't do too much of any one thing.

After taking this preliminary course so as to limber up, commence the practice of the vault and cease the other work entirely. The number of times you should practice each week is a matter to be judged by the strength, but it should be at least three and not more than five. When competing cut the practice to twice on the preceding week.

The first thing for the beginner to do is to learn what is called the "shift," which is the handling of the pole previous to the actual jump.

The pole should be held with the hands two feet apart, the right hand, palm up, being uppermost, and the left hand with the palm down. The feet should be held at the side, waist high, and pointing straight in front.

Take a few long strides as if approaching a jump, keeping the back straight and then make the "shift," bringing the right hand above in front of the face and sliding the left hand up to the other. This movement will naturally turn the point of the pole toward the ground ready to make the leap.

As soon as the "shift" is perfected the athlete can take a few jumps into the air, but keeping hold of the pole and endeavoring to travel a straight and not too rapid course.

This part of the jump having been mastered the man can try over a bar, at a low height, gradually increasing the height. Supposing the bar to be placed at eight feet, the pole should be grasped with the right hand at nine feet from the bar and the left hand two feet below. Start sixty feet away from the bar and, running with long, even strides, when you are within fifteen feet of a mark, just below the bar, perform the shift. Do not slow up in the run as you do this. You will then be within nine feet of the bar, the pole pointing to the ground. As soon as it touches spring straight up into the air, keeping the elbows straight and the hands above and in front of the face and the back hollowed.

Push the pole before you and guide it toward the crossbar.

When half way up bring the feet forward and swing the body up till it is at an angle of forty-five degrees, and at the same time pull the body up till the hands are at the left of the chest. Then quickly turn face downward, and as the momentum of the swing of the body ceases and the feet commence to come down, press down hard on the pole and bring the body up and across the bar by straightening out the arms.

When the pole is within an inch or two of the bar throw it back and raise the arms over the head, and you will be over.

On landing bend the knees a trifle and allow yourself to topple over so as to break the jar.

After leaving the ground don't be in too great a hurry. It takes some time after you are once launched in the air to get up to a bar nine feet high and

a very much longer time to reach eleven feet.

In holding the pole for jumps for jumps over eight feet, in which the



G. Anderson, American Champion Pole Vaulter of 1902.

right hand is one foot above this height and every four feet for nine feet the hand should be nine and a half feet from the end of the pole; at ten

feet, about ten feet, three inches from the ground, and at the height of eleven feet three or four inches below that height.

Any man or boy who can exceed that height can calculate the best place to grasp the pole.

As in all athletics, training is necessary, and this means regulation of everyday habits.

The regular food can be eaten, but coffee and tea should be taken in moderation, and pastry left alone entirely.

Smoking must be left alone for many reasons, as it acts on the nerves to their detriment, but chiefly because it acts as a stimulant and increases the action of the heart in an unnatural way.

When this is combined with the natural and healthy increase of the heart's action by athletic exercise the result is most unfavorable. Especially do cigarettes have this effect.

The destruction of muscular tissue by athletic exercise makes it necessary that lots of sleep should be obtained so that nature can not only replace the loss, but increase the strength little by little.

Every boy should take at least nine hours' sleep, for this is just as essential as food; it means strength and stamina to those who sleep regularly.

Those who wish to succeed as pole vaulters must cultivate the virtue of patience, for only by arduous practice is it possible to become an adept.



Mr. Anderson Making a New Record in Pole Vaulting

WAR LIFE IN HARBIN

By Chas. E. Hands.

Charles E. Hands, war correspondent for the London Daily Mail, writing from the headquarters of the Russian army at Harbin, Manchuria, thus describes the conditions in that place.

The war progresses. The excitement grows, the movement quickens, the atmosphere becomes more and more charged with electricity.

Harbin begins to breathe the unmistakable odor that I have learned in the past to associate with the presence of the Russian army. Harbin, Manchuria, this day is in the very middle of the remotest Northern suburb of nowhere, as far from Capetown, S. A., and from Tampa, Fla., as Broussard is from Lewisville and Tooting Bec. But whether it be where the sun sets, or where the Southern Cross swings aloft its distorted kite, the base town, American, English, or Russian, develops the same distinctive features, the same atmosphere, so many points of resemblance to the next day. And another that the points of difference between one town and another are forgotten.

I was not in ancient Greece at the time of the mobilization of the army for the expedition against the Trojans, but I fancy I have a very good idea of what it was like, I am certain that there was a great deal of sweet wine drunk at the Mount Olympus Hotel, and that as they called for fresh bottles of the same, the waiter who had looked in for a party glass, and to discuss the probabilities of a start being made tomorrow, assured one another that against an army like theirs the paltry resources of Troy would not be able to offer a week's resistance.

I am sure that when tomorrow came it was found that, owing to the unexpected delay in the arrival of some indispensable supplies, the start would be unavoidably postponed until tomorrow or perhaps the next day. And weeks of tomorrows and months of tomorrows went by and still the expedition did not start, and very young officers dared almost to assert that Agamemnon was too old for the job, and that the difference between the Greeks and Achilles were the cause of all the want of preparation, muddle and delay.

I fancy that after a few months the irritation of the endless delay gave place to a sort of nervous acceptance of the situation, that Ulysses got permission for his wife to come and stay in camp, that a very serious, quiet young officer surprised everybody by marrying the most popular girl, singing to the great amusement of his comrades, and that an impression generally established itself that the war

was never going to happen, that nothing mattered, and that the Jewish gentlemen, though hardly the kind of persons that one could associate with, were all right in a row of a poor live line, and certainly spent a good money freely.

And you may be sure that at the Mount Olympus Hotel there was some good food or gossip, that people, and many of them, were waiting about with nothing to do but talk about their own business, and that the hotel was a very busy place. The Tania Bay Hotel is at Peking, and the Mount Nelson Hotel is on the slope of Table Mountain, and people who are waiting about with nothing to do will talk about their own business, and that the hotel was a very busy place.

Well, the war has all the symptoms, there was an amateur dramatic performance last evening, there is a constant talk of the war, and the director of both entertainments is the name of Bernstein. Six Jewish gentlemen are sitting tonight at one table in the dining-room of the hotel.

One of them made a speech last evening, and the other day a Jewish gentleman around a table in evidence if it were not for the fact that a good deal of the room and the opportunities is taken up by Armenians and Chinese, I met an officer today who had a cigarette case as big as a small portmanteau, and who did not disguise his regret that the war had interfered with his arrangements for spending the spring in Paris. I met another officer whose wife had been in a small train, and who had a very good deal of the room and the opportunities is taken up by Armenians and Chinese, I met an officer today who had a cigarette case as big as a small portmanteau, and who did not disguise his regret that the war had interfered with his arrangements for spending the spring in Paris.

There is general expression of the belief that as soon as Kurewark is ready he will walk through Korea like a mowing machine, and that in two weeks the last Japanese will be in the sea, and there is an equally general admission that the outbreak of hostilities found our side utterly and lamentably unprepared.

And there is some reason to suppose that the Russian army aluminum horse-shoes are said to have been tried with good results. Experiments showed that aluminum shoes preserved the hoof better than the iron ones.

WHAT WOMEN WORK AT.

Mrs. Mary Butler is a rich farmer at Holliston, Mass. Her fortune sprang from a ranch of sixty acres of land for \$350 and the place now has a wide reputation as "Winthrop Gardens."

Mrs. Esther (Smith) writes fire insurance policies St. Louis.

Miss Henriette Rowe runs a hunting camp at Meekad Lake, Me., in season, and sometimes teaches cooking at Mount Lycke the rest of the year.

Miss Ida Frish, a normal school graduate, is a boat owner and manager. She is 42 years old.

Miss Mary Loh coaches horseback riding to the big women of New York. During a summer she gives similar instruction at Saratoga.

A Hester street woman known as "Sal," has saved about \$7,000 in the strange business of making buttons. Over the top of her head is the sign: "Any button Matched Inside, 1c to 5c." She gets her buttons from dressmakers.

Miss Amelia Dean, a graduate of Cornell, who went to Paris to study art, had her plans changed by illness in the city. She is a success in running sawmills in St. Louis.

Miss Mary Adams is assistant state treasurer of Iowa, located near Cedar Falls.

Miss Yonmans known all over California as a berry catcher. She runs a regular international butterfly exchange and its it is very profitable.

Miss Mary Marquette, of Chicago, is professor of medical jurisprudence in the Women's Medical School of Northwestern University. She is a lawyer, and was appointed a public guardian of the Governor of Illinois.

Miss Eugenia, of New York, is a translator for a Bureau of American Republics, who went to Paris with the peace commission.

Miss Mary Sell is a dentist practicing New York.

Mrs. W. M. Marsh is president of the First National Bank of Crofton, N. Y.

Out in California Mrs. Anne Kline Rickert is president of the Stockton and Turlock Italian company.

Mrs. Daisy Stevenson, of Rochester, is one of two men butchers in the United States.

Mrs. Emma Vidusen, recommended as assistant deputy city marshal of Dallas, Texas, gives a gun like a man, and knows how to use the weapon, too.

Miss Christine Ross, of New York, is the only woman who is a certified public accountant under the regents of the state university.

Miss Anita Mott is accumulating a competence raising turkeys in a Texas country town.

Miss Jane Stee is an old speculator, owning property of considerable value in Mexico, as well as in this country.

Miss Aiken, of Aiken, S. C., breeds the best hound dogs in the state; and another Aiken woman, Miss Louise Chatham, breeds hound dogs, and many more to sing and dance them to the northern people, as through the winter resort during the season.

Miss Ida Nord, of Augusta, Ga., has made a field for herself as a perfumery maker.

Miss Loretta Blott, of Orient, Me., has had great success as a raiser of race horses.

Mrs. M. E. Culbertson, of Richmond, Ind., makes hands and makes death masks.

Mrs. Kate Gins, of New York, makes dainty pillow favors at fancy prices.

Miss Blanch Minton, of New York, makes dainty pillow favors at fancy prices.

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Mrs. Kate Gins, of New York, makes dainty pillow favors at fancy prices.

ENDURANCE OF THE JAPANESE

Letter in New York Evening Post, Sirs—Description of travels and pictures have done their share in fostering the erroneous idea that the Japanese are a vigorous race. Those pictures represent tall, terrible-looking men, in flowing gowns, in all kinds of forcible and exaggerated attitudes. Travelers depict "fat fencers" who look like our most powerful butchers, or fishermen and hunters, "who in their luxuriance of muscle, with their round elastic faces, wear the very proportions of vigor, and looked like antique statues moulded in bronze." But the truth is, that fewer muscular Japanese are found among the soldiers who are drilled Europe, than among some other professions—the descendant of the Malay immigrant, who steels his arms during his whole lifetime in shipwork; or the descendant of the Aino, who to this day is a climber of mountains or the drawer of vehicles and bearer of burdens, who push chairs laden with merchandise, in place of a horse, and whose thighs and shoulder muscles are over-exercised; or those who are employed on their backs. These muscular Japs are not soldiers. The average height of the body for choice troops is 154 centimeters, far behind European standards. The average chest measure for the Japanese is 76 centimeters (expansion, to 80 inspiration). The thickness of the Japanese male is much at variance with virile ideas, because of the arching of the inferior rib border of the left side in consequence of the stoical dilatation under which all Japanese labor, on account of the enormous quantities of rice with which they burden their digestive apparatus. The hips of all male Japanese are really effeminate. Dr. Ishiguro, medical director-general of the Japanese imperial army, gave the average physical condition of 14,218 Japanese soldiers as follows:

Average age, 21 years 5 months. Height, 5'4 1/2 feet. Body weight, 140.000 gram. Circumference of thorax, 25 1/2 feet. Expansion of lungs, 0.232 feet. Capacity of lungs, 3631 c. m. Hand power, 41 kgm.

Thus it will be seen that Japanese soldiers are not very formidable men. Even the Chinese soldier averaged taller by 0.06 foot, but he had smaller lung expansion and capacity than the Jap. The Chinese soldier's thorax was larger by 0.15 foot.

The endurance of a rice-eating race like the Japanese and Chinese, even if it has changed to meat-eating for one generation (which I doubt, for a Japanese will eat his tubful of rice whenever he can get it, can never equal that of the cold climates meat-eating for many generations) Russian. The Jap's ability to play his antics may please the galleries for a short time; but, once defeated, a Jap lies down, or counts in a spectacular way, his harikiri. His courage is never lasting. He is a quitter; and when he quits, he stays "quit" for a long time. This is his nature to show his teeth; to stamp, and show his thick muscles, etc., in the wrestler's ring, but when whipped to bow his head to the dust, and forever be his conqueror's slave, At heart he is an ardent coward.

TAIKO SAMA (The Old God)

The oldest observatory is that of Peking, which, across from there, than six hundred years ago, and still possesses three of the first instruments of observation.

over it a little milk. Whip the white of the egg till very stiff and then strain the yolk and milk mixture through a small wire sieve, so there will be no whole particles of yolk nor any of the "spiral spring" that hinders the harikiri. His courage is never lasting. He is a quitter; and when he quits, he stays "quit" for a long time. This is his nature to show his teeth; to stamp, and show his thick muscles, etc., in the wrestler's ring, but when whipped to bow his head to the dust, and forever be his conqueror's slave, At heart he is an ardent coward.

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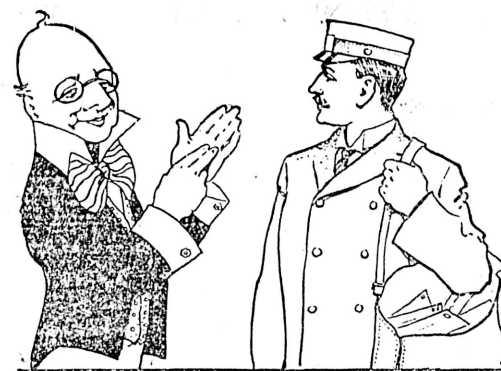
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"FORCE" is made in Canada.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Time Table No. 50

| Northbound. | Southbound. | Northbound. | Sat. Sun. and Wed. | Southbound. |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Leave. | Arrive. | Leave. | Arrive. | Arrive. |
| | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| Victoria | 9:00 | 12:00 | Victoria | 4:00 |
| Shawnigan Lake | 10:20 | 10:40 | Shawnigan Lake | 5:37 |
| Duncan | 11:00 | 10:00 | Duncan | 6:55 |
| Ladysmith | 11:57 | 9:10 | Ladysmith | 8:45 |
| Nanaimo | 12:40 | 8:20 | Nanaimo | 7:37 |
| Ar. Wellington | 12:53 | 8:00 | Ar. Wellington | 7:52 |

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Via Westholm. Stage leaves Daily except Sundays, connecting with North and South Bound trains. Double stage service Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single \$2.40, Return \$3.00.

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